The Chicago Atily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBE 22, 1878,

ernment at nome did not shar his Highness' apprehensions, and the Vicero altimately informed the Ameer that the disson of the question would be best post; at the convenient season. The effect of the samouncement on his Highness, althout conveyed in conciliatory language, was not avorable. The policy which dictated it was a lovelligible to his mind, and he received it was a lovelligible to chagrin and disappointment. His reply was couched in terms of

ILL-DISGUISED SARCASM

of timely precaution.

Her Majesty's Government considered that the first step necessary was the improvement of their relations with the Ameer himself

of their relations with the Ameer himself Consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India ne was instructed to offer the Ameer the protection he previously solleited, namely, substantial pecuniary nid, the recognition of his dynasty, and a piedge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Ameer allowing British agents to have access to positions in his territory, except Cabul, where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of the unity of the Ameer's interests with those of Great Britain.

The abortive ending of the mission of Col. Sir Lowis Pelly is then narrated, and the facts are brought out that the

brought out that the OFFRES TO THE AMERICAL OFFRES TO THE AMERICAN O

rejected. The Ameer persisted in his unfriendly isolation, and ultimately, having three years ago declined to receive British envoy even temporarily within his territory on the ground that he could not guarantee his safety, and would not thereafter be lett with any excuse for declining to receive the Russian missions, he has welcomed with every appearance of ostentation an embassy from the Cardispatched to his Court at a time when there were indications that the interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent.

relations between this country and knossa magne be imminent.

In those circumstances, your Excellency represented to her Majesty's Government that the policy of inaction could us longer be persisted in, and that the Ameer's recention of the Russian mission at such time and under such circumstances felt him no further excuse for declining to receive at his Capital the envey from the British Government. Your Excellency proposed, therefore, to demand the reception of a mission to Cabul headed by an officer of rank in the person of General Str. Neville Chamberlain,

FOLUME XXXIX.

MARRIAGES

PRIMARY CAUSE OF A DISTAN

METAL FEATRER COMB.

IMPERIAL

ELD, LEITER & CO.

BUTTERS, LONG & CO.

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PLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

DAY, NOV. 21. AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT OUR ON KOOMS, 175 & 175 RANDOLPH-ST.
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re Boot and Shoe Stock

DAY, Nov. 21, at 10 clock p. m., at Butters, Rooms, 173 & 175 Kast Randolph at terror JULIUS ROSENTHAL, Administrator, BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Ancapagers, AT AUCTION.

EMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

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ENTIRE STOCK AND TOOLS, riday, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

Farerooms, 58 & 60 West Madishard.

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tal. 30 Parties of the State Chairs, thereors,

top Pressing Cost Chamber Sets, Block Unitop Tables, Parior Set, Frames, Unmanufacsock, Tools, &c.

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sets. Comforters,
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ral Horschandice,
ral Sierchandice,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 a. m.

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NEW CHAMBER SETS,

POWDER.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 11 a. m.,

TATCHING AND WAITING.

ST TWO WEEKS YOU

you come in now? Never the weather; the suspense as nervous. Don't you know elf? Westill contin TOILERS, unour efforts to get you for

we we can please all reasons. ried to keep your trade if we set it. Oustomers say, de you get such pleasant
they try so hard to
they seem to take some inin our wants; so different many stores around town." to ask nothing unreasonable way of doing business. ement, but we believe we say ourselves.

VILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Unsurpassable Tailors and Clothers, deglers in everthing worn by the men-kind, great and small; mown as the

leston Square-Dealing Clothing House Cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

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TWO HUNDRED MILES. ATHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD ISSOURI RIVER TO THE

YELLOWSTONE.

their Pacific Railroad Company herebypeans for grading, bridging, and completing
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ORAS. B. WRIGHT, President. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
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Be careful to buy only the Genuins.

BAN STEAMSHIPS Wrect Line to France

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Sanctier. Another Wed, Dec. 4, 120 p. m., 1984. A. Lachesson, Wed, Dec. 4, 120 p. m., 1984. A. Lachesson, Wed, Dec. 13, 4:30 s. m., 1984. A. Lachesson, Wed, Dec. 13, 4:30 s. m., 1985. A. Lachesson, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 4:30 s. m., 1985. A. Lachesson, Sector Cabin, \$65; incindiar wine, bedding and utensiis. hts BE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, TE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

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BEST PHOTOGRAPHS

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J. W. ALMY, Manager.

408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

MALT COUGH MIXTURE.

THE ADVANCING COLUMNS

- A PROCLAMATION of the Viceroy has been read to the Belo hiefs stating that the war will only be wared gainst the Ameer, and advising people to re-The Quettah column numbers 5,260 men. A

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A correspondent tele-graphs from the camp of the Khyber column Thursday at daybreak as follows: "The First and Second Brigades have long since started. The First intends to turn Fort Ali Musjid by a mountain road whilst the second attacks the Mountain Kohtaskos, commanding a fort on which the Afghans have placed a battery. The Third and Fourth Brigades are just about to start by the main road up the pass, but this latter movement is only intended as a demonstration, as it is thought the turn-ing movement will compel the Afghans to abandon their defenses."

THE PROGRAMME.

A dispatch from Labore, Thursday, says:
"If the attack on Fort All Musjid is successful, the advanced brigade will press forward and encamp outside the pass. It is only intended to push the advance of this column to Dakka, to push the advance of this column to Dakka, near Lalpura, this year.

"The Quettah column will halt at Pishsen until it is joined by Gen. Stewart.

"The Khurum column has occupied Fort Ahmedishams. Up to 8 g'clock last evening no news had been received concerning the attack on Fort Ali Musjid."

BUSSIA WILL NOT BE INVOLVED.

BRUSSIA, NOV. 21.—The Russian organ, Le Nord, in an article on the Afghan war, says: "Reports which will doubtless be propagated relative to complications between England and Russia, may be characterized beforehand as talse. All prospect of such eventuality may be

false. All prospect of such eventuality may be put out of the question with perfect assurance.' BUSIAN ASSURANCE.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that Gen. Kauffman, presenting a sword to the Afghan envoy at Tashkend for transmission to the Ameer, declared that whoever sided with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head would be injured.

LORD CRANBROOK TO LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The dispatch published by the Government from Lord Cranbrook, Sec-retary of State for India, to Lord Lytton, is an indictment of the foreign policy of Gladstone's Administration, and defense of the policy of the present Government. It says the consistent aim of the British Government during a series of years has been to establish on its northwestern border a friendly and independent State, with interests in unison with those of the Ineventualities as auxiliary in the protection of the frontier from foreign intrigue or ag-gression. It was considered that the ob-jects of the British Government would be best obtained by winning the friendship and alliance of Shere Ali and his people by the alliance of Shere Ali and his people by the friendly recognition of the existing order of things and policy of non-interference. The outposts of Russia were inen distant from the borders of Afghanistan, and his Lordship's Government attached no special importance to the probability and danger of the growth of the former Power in the direction of India, which they considered would in any case best be restrained or rendered innocuous by a friendly understanding between the English and Russian Cabinets, and carly in 1869

Cabinets, and carly in 1869
PRIENDLY NEGOTIATIONS
were initiated at St. Petersburg, which terminated in a very distinct understanding and in the recognition by the Czar's Government of the limits of the Ameer's territories in complete accord with the wishes of Shere Ali and the British Government. The capture of Khiva by the forces of the Czar in the spring of 1873, and total subordination of that Khanat to Russia, caused Shere Ali considerable alarm, and led him to question the value of the pledges! with Afghanistan, which had been given by the Czar to England and communicated by England to the Ameer.

ernment of India would assist him to a provoked aggressions, but her Majesty ernment at nome did not share his H FOREIGN.

British Troops Now Advancing into the Ameer's Territory.

One Column Succeeds in Capturing an Unoccupied Fort.

Warm Work Anticipated Before **Much Further Progress** Is Made.

The Invading Troops Suffering Seriously from the Extreme Cold Weather.

England's Provocation as Related by the Secretary of State for India.

Fourtou Obtains Satisfaction of Gambetta at the Pistol's Mouth.

An Interview at Thirty Paces, and No Precious Blood Spilt.

AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHAN ISTAN.

THE FIRST FORT CAPTURED.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch from
Thal to-day announces that the British troops
occupied Fort Kaplon without resistance, the
Afghans retiring hurriedly. Fort Kaplon, or
Kiplyanga, is a station beyond the frontier, opposite Thal or Thul. Its abandonment was anticipated. No resistance is expected until the
upper end of the Kuhrum Valley is reached.
The native tribus in the valley profess good-will
towards the British. Gen. Roberts commands
the troops.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21. All the columns have calcutta, Nov. 21.—All the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier to-day. All telegrams detailing the movements or the disposition of troops have been stopped by the military authorities. The first troops crossed this morning, and the Tenth Hussars at 3 o'clock. They found Fort Kapiyanga abandoned, but three children had been left there. Gen. Abmedishams, five miles further up the valley. NO EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—There is no excitement

Stock Exchange and the Bank of England are LAHORE, Nov. 21.—The British force advanc-

ing from Quettah has arrived at Kushlak, ten miles distant. The cold is intense. About 100 men are sick in each regiment. Warm clothes are urgently required. Anxiety is felt regarding the weather.

The dispatch goes on to say that the conduct of the Ameer in refusing to receive the mission was

WHOLLY WITHOUT JUSTIPICATION.

He was aware from various communications addressed to him by your Excellency's predecessors that the Russian Government had given assurances to the Government of her Majesty to regard his territories as completely beyond its sphere of action. He was equally aware that the whole policy of the British Government since his accession to the throne has been to strengthen his power and anthority, and to protect him from foreign aggression, aithough the methods adooted for doing so may not have accorded with his Highness' own view. He had received from the British Government evidence to the good will manifested by large gifts of money and arms as well as by its successrul efforts in obtaining from the Czar's Government its formal recognition of the fixed boundary agreeable to himself between his kingdom and the neighboring Khanates. Ris subjects had been allowed to pass freely throughout India, to the great benefit of the trade and commerve of his country, and in no single instance has the Ameer himself, or any of his people been treated unjustily or inhospitably within British jurisdiction, and by every bond of international courtesy, as well as by the treaty engagement of 1855, existing between the two countries, binding him to be the friend of our friends and enemy of our enemies, the Ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he adopted.

Her Majesty's Government were unwilling to accept the evasive letter brought from Cabul by Nawab Gholam Husseim Khan as Shere Ah's final answer, and determined to give him

A SHORT TIME FOR RECONSIDERATION.

While, therefore, her Majesty's Government acknowledged fully as binding on them the pledges given by Sir Neville Chamberlain to the iriendly Chiefs and people who undertook the safe conduct of his mission, they desired to make an effort to avert the calamities of war, and with this object his fruits Houserlain and Maj. Cavagnari WHOLLY WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.

THE PROVOCATION.

THE COLD SHOULDER.

LONDON. Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Rome says the coolness of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies towards Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior, was very marked to-day. ister of the Interior, was very marked to-day. His early resignation is considered inevitable. Signor Zanardelli informed the Chambers that the Government intended to take the measures it deemed necessary against secret revolutionary societies. It would firmly uphoid the principles of liberty, but could not enter upon any compromise with assassins. The King and Queen will return to Rome on the 24th inst.

SATISFACTION. GAMBETTA AND POURTOU EXCHANGE SHOTS. PARIS, Nov. 21.—Gambetta and De Fourton Haut Bruyeres.

Later—The parties met and had one ex-

was hurt.
PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. De Fourtou, in his deto England and communicated by England to fense before the Chamber, referred to Gambetta's speech as favoring the ostracism of all not old Republicans. Gambetta said, "That is a falsehood." On the demand of President

MISCELLANEOUS.

He took no notice of the Viceroy's proposal to depute a British officer to examine the northern frontier of Afghanistan. He subsequently refused permission to Sir Douglas Forsyth to return from Kashgar to India abrough Cabul. He left untouched a gift of money lodged to his credit by the Indian Government, and generally assumed towards it an attitude of sullen re-Nov. 21.—During the celebration

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special from Madrid says the naval authorities at Carthagena discovered a Federalist plot and arrested some officers, who will be court-martialed. One of the ringleaders has fied. The sailors are loyal. the ringleaders has fled. The sailors are loyal.

THE KAPPIR CAMPAION.

LONDON, NOV. 21.—An order has been unex pettedly received at Woolwich for nearly 10 tons of camp equipage for the army in Sout Africa. Stores are now bring embarked for immediate dispatch. The consignment includes great number of tents, blankets, barraca-furniture, utensils, and other necessaries of the kind sent before the commencement of the Kafficampaign.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 21.—A dispatch says the Russian commander in Roumania has been suddenly ordered to postpone his departure.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Such was the position of affairs when her Majesty's present advisers assumed office. The maintenance of Afghanistan, a strong friend, by power, had at all times been the object of British policy. The method adopted in attaining that object had not met with the success that was desirable. Its accomplishment was nevertheless a matter of grave importance, and it had now to be considered with reference to the rapid much of events in Turkestan. Her Majesty's Government could not view with indifference the probable influence of those events upon the character of an Asiatic Prince, whose dominions were thereby brought within a steadily narrowing circle between two great military empires, and, although no immediate damage appeared to threaten the British interests on the frontier, Afghanistan's position in Central Asia has become sufficiently grave to august the necessity of timely precaution. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—At the session of the National Health Association, Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States Army, submitted a report from the Committee to which was referred the general report of the Yellow-Fever Com-nission, and setting forth that they had examned said report, and return it to the Executive thed said report, and return it to the Executive Committee, with the following remarks:

Pirst—That it is evident that the Yellow-Pever Commission exercised great diligence in collecting data with recard to the late epidemic, and that its labors in this direction deserve the full approbation of the American Public Health Association.

Second—That the preliminary conclusions presented are in accordance with the prevailing opinions of the medical profession of this and other countries, with the exception of that relating to disinfection.

able to furnish. If vellow fever is supposed to

In the accounts of yellow fevers are various In the accounts of yellow fevers are various allusions to the accompanying phenomena observed in animal life. Certain analogies between valiow fever and the Texas or Spanish cattle fever have been pointed out, but as yet the test mentioned has not only not been found, but it has not been methodically sought. It appears, however, that this is the first and most important stop in the investigation, if the current theories about yellow fever are correct. Yellow-fever poison may be developed by adding some one or more of the excretions or fluids of poisons affected with yellow fever decomposing. poisons affected with vellow fever decompos

poison may be developed by adding some one or more of the excretions or fluids of poisons affected with yellow fever decomposing organic matter under well-known conditions of temperature and moisture. We have, then, to carry out the process of elimination to find out what constituents of decaying filth are essential and what non-essential to the production of the poison, and at the same time to seek chemical or microscopical means of recognizing the presence of either the cause of poison or poison itself, in order to get rid of the possible necessity of resorting to the physiological test of inoculation to prove its presence.

In this brief sketch of what would be considered a satisfactory demonstration of the cause of yellow fever, but one provisional hypothesis, the prevailing and popular one, has been considered. Several others must be considered and tested, but in each and all the greatest and first desideratum is an easily applied test of the presence of poison. It needs but a moment's reflection to see that the period when an epidemic is razing is not the time to carry out such researches. Probably the best place to carry out such researches. Probably the best place to carry out such researches. Probably the best place to carry out such an investigation would be, first, the City of Havana. It must be clear that such investigation will require much time and labor, and that its results should be presented accompanied by clear and convincing evidence.

Dr. Choppin, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, gave a history of the introduction of the yellow fever into New Orleans Board of Health, gave a history of the introduction of the yellow fever into New Orleans Board of Health cave and the presented accompanied by clear and convincing evidence.

Dr. Expa M. Hunt, President of the State Board of Health of New Jersey, read an excellent paper on "How to Study an Epidemic," and then the Association adjourned and proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion in answer to an invitation from Gov. Holliday, wh

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22-1 a. m.-Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, mostly from the northwest to southwest, stationary or lower

frequent rain, colder northeast to northwest winds, rising, followed by stationary or falling

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, variable winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, rising, followed by falling temperature. For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, coid northwesterly winds, rising barometer generally followed by falling barometer, and winds shifting to warmer south-

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, NOV. 21 Time. | Bor. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Wea

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

Two Unprecedented Crimes Added to the Calendar This Morning.

Record of a Brood of Devils Living Near Chestertown, Del.

Cold-Blooded Slaughter and Burial Two Illegitimate Children.

The Negro in Possession of the Secret Shut Up and Finally Shot.

A Tradegy which Outsteps Fiction Enacte at Port Washington, O.

The Mother of Pive Children Dec Her Husband's Paramour.

A Hand-to-Hand Conflict Ends in the Death of the Latter.

THE CHESTERTOWN MASSACRE. MIDDLETOWN, Del., Nov. 21.—Intellige one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded nurders ever committed in this State have eached this place. So far as known the facts reached this place. So far as known the facts are as follows: Early yesterday morning a colored man dragged himself, all bleeding and covered with mud, to a house near Vandyke's Station, on the Queen Anne & Kent County Railroad. There were two bulletholes in his head, — one directly in the forehead, and the other the control of his are the statement of his are the stat in the forehead, and the other back of his ear. His story, as told here, reveals

a series of crimes scarcely excelled in the wild-est flights of fiction. There is living near Chestertown, Md., a woman in good circum-stances, said even to be wealthy, named Dod-son, whose two daughters—handsome girls— have attracted considerable attention in social circles in Kent County. Some time ago, however, they became the mothers of illegitimate children, which were killed, and James Jones, an children, which were killed, and James Jones, an old colored man, hired to bury them, which ne did. He was threatened at the time that, if he told, he would be killed. Some days ago, in a moment of indiscretion, he let the story out to a colored woman. On Tuesday two cousins of the girls named Vincent and Newcum caught the girls named Vincent and Newcum caught him on the road to Chestertown, took him to Mrs. Dodson's farm, and locked him up in the smoke-house. They told him that, if he would leave the State forever they would do him no harm, but if he did not they would kill him. He agreed to go, and at dark on Tuesday night Mrs. Dodson, Newman, and Vincent started in a carriage with the negro for this State. About midnight they came to a dense woods near Vandyke Station, where they took the hegro from the carriage, the woman woods near Vandyke Station, where they took the hegro from the carriage, the woman Dodson holding the horse, and prepared deliberately to kill him. He begged hard for life, and promised never to see Maryland again if they would spare him. "Just as the madsme says," was the reply; and the two men turned to her for an answer. She hesitated a moment, and said quite firmly, "Kill him and be done with it." This was all that was said, and the two men fired at short range, both balls taking effect in the negro's head, as already described. The would-be murderers then dragged the negro further into the woods, and, with the woman, drove off, fewring their vectum for dead. But he recovered his senses after awhile, and succeeded in dragging himself to a house near by, where he told his story. The Constable was sent for, and the Townsend Magistrate went out yesterday and took down his dying declaration, which is said to conform to the facts as given above. The two men have been arrested in Chestertown, and the woman will be arrested to-day.

The two men have been arrested in Chestertowa, and the woman will be arrested to-day. The entire party will be brought to New Castie to-morrow. Jones is in a dying condition, and cannot live much longer. The full names of the murderers of Jones are William Newcum and Philip Vincent, and the name of their accomplice is Mrs. John F. Dodson, Newcum and Vincent are not nephews of Mrs. Dodson, as stated in a previous dispatch. They are believed to be the seducers of the girls. All the parties are well known at Chestertown, and have hitherto moved in high social circles. Intense excitement over the affair prevails here.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21.—The Port Washington murder is developing into one of the most remarkable crimes ever committed in the State. Men have killed the seducers of their wives, but this is the only instance on record in Ohio where a woman, the mother of seven children, has killed another woman for the seduction was killed, was heresif a grandmother. She had started out one evening ostensibly to visit her grandchildren, and next morning her dead body was found in the edge of a wood, near a fence, her neck broken, and marks of violence on her head. The facts which have been developed show that she was decoyed by Mrs. Stuli to the spot by means of a false note signed John Stuli, appointing a meeting at a haystack on the farm at 7 o'clock in the evening. There the two women met and engaged in a hand-to hand fight, which lasted until the widow was a fasten guilt upon Mrs. Stull, and she safely passed a trial before the Coroner's jury, but she could not quiet her conscience. Her deed naunted her, until she was driver to an at-tempt at suicide in the canal. After she had plunged into the water she changed her toid the whole story of the crime. She had be widow Best were on terms of improper mimacy, and the suspicion embittered her whole life. She had contemplated murder more than once, but not until she had taken her rival's life did she realize how terrible the deed was. Mrs. Stull is in prison with her youngest child, a babe of 3 months, in her arms, and the question is. What to do with her? She has the sympathy of her neighbors and friends, and her punishment will be a sorrowful problem for the authorities.

A COINER.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—Another member of the gang of counterfeiters which infests Western Pennsylvania, by the name of Henry of the gang of counterfeiters which infests Western Pennsylvania, by the name of Henry Kleimer, was arrested in Allegheny City this afternoon. Kleimer had a bone-boiling establishment on East street, which the citizens complained of as a nuisance. A warrant for his arrest was accordingly issued. As soon as he was in custody, Chief Wilson notified the Mayor that he suspected Kleimer was dealing in counterfeit money, and Clerk Scandrest, absented himself at once, in order to delay the entry of bail until the officers could search his house. Accordingly, the Chief and Detective Smith Gray and others visited Kleimer's residence and made a search, which resulted in the discovery of molds, dies, metal, etc., for the mannfacture of bogus coin, and £22 pieces of spurious money. There were fifty-dive half-dollars, fifty-four quarters, and thirteen dollars, some in an unfinished state, and others which had just been cast. Some of the pieces were found covered by a layer of sawduat in the oven. Others were taken from a liquid, probably nitrate of silver, and others still in the molds. When accused of the crime, Kleimer confessed his guilt, and said be had been in the business only two weeks. The coins have a salendid ring, and are well finished. Kleimer will be turned over to the United States authorities to-insorve. Several other business men in the city are suspected of dealing or making the queer, and are being closely watched by the dePRICE FIVE CENTS.

ectives. It is intimated that Kleimer wil make a full confession of his connection with the gang, whose operations are believed to ex-tend over a large part of the Western country.

** HAWBUCK **

** Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—For a numonths past different country stores country and in Fountain, Montgomery, it and Vermillion Counties, in Indiana, have burglarized or Jothing, dry goods, a boots and shoes, and whatever else of carried off. Farmers in the same vicinital wayson-loads of wheat and other had wagon-loads of wheat and hams, flour, hides, and other thing hams, flour, hides, and other things he by unknown parties, until finally the tions became so numerous, bold, and ful as to convince Marshal Mye Detective Hall, of this city, regular organized band of burghthieves existed in this vicinity, a undertook an investigation which resultance of the band an unoccupied spot in the river bottom four miles southeast of here, called buck." The officers espatured all of ticonsisting of Ed Glase, Frank Shallow McCauley, and Ed and Al Weaver, with several wagon-loads of stoies which they had secreted around the preone of the band. It has been the practices, who are all old officed these parties, who are all old officed the secreted around the preone of the band. several thousand dollars, all of we disposed of, except probably \$500 w ed, the last of which was found yes have a successful band of burgiars who have been the terror of Rando Western Indians for month ured, and especial credit is due Myers and Hall for their diligence.

LOUISIANA MURDER. FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 21 .- On the mo the 20th rumors were affoat that the of Gilbert Newman, Clerk of the Distr amination they discovered traces of a struggle, there being buliet holes direction, and blood on the floor, do and on the path leading to the gate this time another report was circulate effect that Thomas P. Wilson, an in anythy-esteemed worms farmer for

MURDER AT MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Nov. 31.—To-day ab half-part 12 o'clock, George App entered workshop of John Specht and demanded a of boots that one of the workmen, John Hictt, had fluished for him. Hackett said, " was fired. W. A. Mahoay and Jo Specht, the fellow-workmen of Hackett, at that, immediately after hearing the abot fir Hackett staggered into the room exclaiming "I believe I am shot." Upon examination Dr. Nuttall, it was found that the latel is had lodged in the intestines, and that it impossible to extract it. Dr. Nuttall admin tered morphine for the purpose of allevian the poor man's suffering, but states that although he might live a few hours, he won surely die. Esquire Elliott issueds warrant in the arrest of App, and, as severa! Deou Sheriffs and policemen, with detective Pryde, so on the murderer's track, he will no doubt brought to justice.

LYNCHED. Appeted Disputes to The Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—Monday last, in Oldham County, Ky., George Williams, colored, aged 17, assaulted and outraged an 8-year-old daughter of Deputy-Sheriff Jack Barbour, of Louisville. Louisville. Williams was incarcerated, but hat night a body of about thirty masked men rode up to the jail at La Grange and took the rav-isber from his cell. He was placed in the midst of the squad, and the party immediately ried out of town by the road towards Buck ried out of town by the road towards Buckner Station. The thing was done in a very qui manner, there being but little noise or exit ment. The mob obeyed the orders of one their number, who seems to have been the chosen leader. About four miles west of I Grange, and a naif-mile east of Buckner's Station, they strung the young negro up to a largue on Overstreet's farm, only a few run north of the Short Line Raifroad track. Afte the hanging the mob dispersed, and left the body swinging in the air. The corpus was patially hidden from passers-by on the raifroad the bushes along the track, but the head of the negro was plainly visible, and was seen by several passengers on the Short Line train the morning. The ringleaders of the mob are sist at large, no attempt to arrest them having bee made. Whether Jailer Russell made any effort to protect the prisoner is unknown.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!

Special Directo to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 31.—Love was buried this afternoon, an immense crowd thronging the Roberts Park Church. Congressman-elect De la Matyr, former paster of the church, preached a discourse in which he took occasion to utter strong words on the previdence of crime and the cause of it. After the commutation of the sentences of Gillooly and Greenly be preached a sermon in which he said that such action on the part of the Executive would result in just what had taken place, fliing the jails with homicides. This saturnalis of murder, capped by this last horror, was the result of a false public sentiment that appreased itself in mawkish sympathy for the condemned, and struggled for the privilege of bearing to red-handed murderers the official announcement that justice had been defeated. If a change is desired, if human life is to be respected and preserved, crime must be punished to the full extent of the law. The sermon war a very strong one. Next Sunday Dr. Bayliss, the present pastor, will preach on the same subject.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Special Disposes to the Triuma.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 21.—After a quarrel with husband this evening about 7 o'clock. Lizzie Engler, a teacher in the Webster rai School, took a large dose of morphies waitidal intent. After taking dose she took a friend into her codence and related what sho

BAKING oya!" is now the only Baking Powder is for this powder direct from the wine-graw ithough she has to pay a few senaies more a batter, that it's economy to use it. And wholly withoutergs. An old lady from 0 tt. This is because the next and most we

ed, and, after a free use of emetics was removed from danger. Her lexander Engler, is a salesman e house on Main street.

A LA MARY HARRIS

FORT WATER, Ind., Nov. 21.—A sensationa fair occurred at Ada, O., to-day. Mis-lattle Baker went to a drug-store, accompanied mother, and charged a young man named High with her seduction. Some hard were exchanged, whereupon Miss and her mother fired several Hattle and her mother here several shots at High, one of which took effect, producing a serious but not a fatal wound. They were arrested on a charge of attempted murde, but gave bonds and were released. All of the parties move in the best circles, and the young fady's chastity has heretofore been above

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 21.—Detective Finneon, of Chicago, assisted by Lieut. Forsing rabai Vandever, to-day arrested William Ke-e, Oliver Wilson, and Mike Crisman for training on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Rail king on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Rail-last August. The attempts were especially mous, and cost a brakeman his life. The nee for the prosecution mainly rests upon esses who heard Crisman tell Kehoe, "Don't, —somebody may get hurt." referring to nisplacing of a switch. A reward had been ed by the Railroad Company for the cul-

DASTARDLY BUSINESS. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. cited over a singular series of occurrences at a residence of Mrs. Bratt, a respectable lady at place. Within three weeks the hous en twice burglarized, twice fired, and red with difficulty once. One morning a unife, and would have done her injury, but was driven off. Yesterday an appie was placed on her porch poisoned with Paris green, and threat-ming letters are received almost daily.

GRIFFEY MUST CROAK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—Gov. Porter has posi-Nashvills, Nov. 21.—Gov. Forcer has post-tively declined to commute the sentence of Stephen Griffey, condemned to be hanged at New ort, Cocke County, to-morrow, for out-raging Evaline Clark. He considers that this aging Evaline Clark. He countries, including the most diabolical, horrible, and ourrageous ever known in the history of

WOMAN BEATER AND KILLER. San Francisco, Nov. 21.—George W. Smith, cooper by occupation, shot and killed his wife this afternoon. She had separated from him on ins atternood. She had separated from him of account of cruel treatment, and refused to re-urn. After the murder Smith attempted to shoot himselt, but failed. Mrs. Smith was a na-ive of this State, area 24.

A FEW DISCREPANCIES. PLYMOUTH, Mass., Noy. 21.—The resignation of President Davis, of the Plymouth National cank, has been accepted. Discrepancies of a sw thousand dollars have been discovered in the books, which he kept.

PAIGE. Boston, Mass., Nov. 21.—After the prelim-nary examination of W. Frank Paige, he was ed to give \$40,000 bail on the charge of ring with his partner to defraud their

ENJOINED. TVILLE, Nov. 21.—Injune sued against the property of T. J. Red-the merchant who sold out his stock of yesterday and left the city. His liabilities pposed to be \$20,000.

MUST DIE Portsville, Pa., Nov. 21.—John Kehoe and artin Bergan, without emotion, heard read-day the warrants for their execution on Dec.

AGAIN AT LARGE. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21 .- The notorious out w, Jesse Underwood, escaped from the jail at ovington, Ky., to-day.

FIRES.

AT MATTOON, ILL. MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 21.—About 10 o'clock to night the last row of buildings on our principle business street took fire and was completely consumed. The occupants were Jonas Shrader, confectioner, Bliss & Co., grocers, S. L. Lafever, meat-market, Thomas Flynn, salow, and John Bowen, feed store. The buildings were of little comparative value, and mostly insured, as were also the stocks.

AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 21.—At 9 o'clock this evening the residence of Charles Berrack was entirely destroyed by fire, a portion of the furniture only being saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$4,000; insurance on the house \$2,000.

STEWART'S CORPSE.

Another Story Going to Show that the Po-lice Have to Deal with Smart Rascals and Have Only Caught the Catspaws. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORE, Nov. 21.—The detectives are now

search of William H. May, an Englishman to search of William H. May, an Englishman, for several-years engaged in making sodswater. Wednesday, May 6, May locked up his store, told his landlord he was going to Europe for a month or more, and has bot been seen since. Certain of his acquaintances, recalling expressions May had frequently made about the money there was in carrying off the body of some rich man, reported the case to the police, who find in it reported the case to the police, who find in it much that leads them to desire May's presence.

A Times reporter has found two men who knew May well. Both say they are ready to testify that, within some months past, May made them a direct proposition to join with him in stealing the body of A. T. Stewart, telling them there was a fortune in it. They refused to go into anything of the kind, and believed May was only joking, as they did not conceive such a crime would ever be attempted. From these scrime would ever be attempted. From these men it was learned, further, that, when in his cupa, May was always discussing the project of body-snatching. He took the Scientific American for many years, studying specially all new chemical discoveries. He repeatedly said he knew a process for deodorizing dead bodies. His talk was so continuously upon the subject of body-snatching that he was considered out of his head. For a few months before the attenut was made to steal the body of President Lincoln at Springfield, it was remarked that May silent on his favorite topic. Just before that attempt he said he was going to spend a fortuignt on his favorite topic. Just before that attempt he said he was going to spend a fortuignt on his tarm in New Jersey. It is known that he had no such farm, but bobody ever knew where he spent the fortnight. All the facts now brought out seem to point to him as one of the principals in planning the Springfield outrage. From descriptions given by the landlady, it is regarded certain that May was one of "Doctor" boughess' visitors, and, of course, a partner with him in the robbery. One of the men interfewed says May offered him a chance at the wolltable business advertised by Dr. Douglass in he Heread. The final evidence offered is that May, ster the Stewart robbery, was in a saloon, there, some friends were joking him. The remds asked him why he didn't produce Stewart's body and ret the \$25,000. He said the too has bayeer than that, and that nothing less than 500,000 would bring the body back. Later he same night be told one intimate friend he as grown to Europe, and, next day, disapeared without saying good-by to anytody. The olice searched the steamship lists, but could ing to Europe, and, next day, disap-enthout saying good-by to anybody. The earched the steamship lists, but could his name. This is the only new devel-te-day, and adds one more sured.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

SENTENS, Nov. 21.—The Southern Mutual surance Company has sued the estate of Illiam S. Pike for \$250,000, funds alleged to be been been used by Pike in his own inter-

CANADA. Halifax, Having Sold Her Bait, Puts Up for Arches and Bunt-

An Extreme Feeling of Dissatisfaction Among the Citizens, Notwithstanding.

ing.

Bridging of the Chasm Between the Military and the Navy.

Programme of the Intended Reception at the Capital of the

Sentence and Confession of the Murderer Dowd, at St. Andrews, N. B.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIPAX, Nov. 21.—Professional pickpockets are arriving here in anticipation of a heavy business next week. A clever one was caught today by the police after he had stolen a watch and gone through several ladies in the streets. The decorations and arches are proceeding sa isfactorily, and will be completed Saturda night. Some of them are of a substantial char-acter. The one erected by the Imperial author-ities near Garrison Chapel is intended to be a ermanent structure. It is thought the under arrent of ill-feeling that at one time threatened o seriously interfere with the success of the eception festivities here will in a few lays more die out altogether. eeling here, though it has at no time foun public expression, is that, while the citizens of Halifax will have ta pay the expenses of the reception, they will have little more to do that throw up their hats, cheer the and perhaps carry torches. while the naval and military authorities monopolize the society of distinguished guesta. It is felt that there should have been a citizens' ball, a public banquet, or some such opportunity afforded the citizens of celebrating the arrival of the Marquis and Princess in an enjoyable manner. It was not to be, however, and it now appears probable that the citizens will submit to the inevitable with the best grace ible, while the little ripple of jealousy which breatened at one time to disturb the amicable lations existing between the naval and milita ry authorities seems to have disappeared alto gether. The Duke of Edinburg will not remai ong at Ottaws, and will proceed home with his When the fleet, which sails to-morrow or Satur day, meets the Sarmatian, it will form in two s, the Bellerophon, the flagship, and M. S. Rover and Argus will ake the west station, and the Black Prince, with her Majesty's ships Pert and Constant, the eastern side. All the forts and ships will fire a Royal salute. The press representatives had an excursion to-day, and visited some of the forts.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—The following is the programme for the reception of the Marquis o Lorne and the Princess Louise at the Capital They will be met at or near the Chaudiere Depo of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, where a platform will be laid down and seating accom-modation provided for citizens, and the corpo ration address will be presented there. His Ex-cellency will be escorted through the principal treets of the city to Rideau Hall. A number of arches are to be erected; and his Worshin the Mayor is to procisim a half-holi day, and issue a proclamation inviting the citizens to decorate their bomes and places of business, and illuminate them in the evening. Guards of honor at the depot at Dufferin Bridge, and at Rideau Hall, will be provided; and Royal salutes will be fired, on the arrival of their Excellencies, by the Field Battery under command of Capt. John Stewart, and also from the Nepeau Point Battery. When the procession moves across Dufferin Bridge, an escort will be provided by the Dragoon Guards. The presentation of ad-dresses from the National Societies, etc., will

Sergt. Connors, of the Dominion police-force, has gone to Milwaukee to take charge of Jonn Checkley, the Dominion-note counterfeiter. The extradition-papers have all been prepared, and no further delay is anticipated. Boyie in the meantime will remain in the county jail, to give evidence against Checkley when he arrives here.

the meantime will remain in the county jall, to give evidence against Checkley when he arrives here.

T. Normand, Secretary to Col. McLeod, of the Northwest Mounted Police, is in the city. He had a tedious trio from Fort Walsh; it took him thirty-two days to make the journey. He passed through Sitting-Bull's camp about three weeks ago, and reports everything peaceful, and the very best of feeling existing between the old men and the Mounted Police. He says Sitting-Bull's braves are less troublesome than any other Indian tribe now on Canadian territory. Col. McLeod will arrive at course of a few days, and will remain until spring, when it is likely he will take about 100 recruits back with him.

Although the Hon. John O'Connor is President of the Council, and represents the Roman Catholic party in the Government, his name has been omitted from the list of Cabinet-Ministers who are to welcome the Viceregal party at halifax. The representative in the Cabinet of the Orange Order is to be present, but the loyal Irish Catholic electors are to have no official representative at Halifax. Many Irish Catholics think they should be officially represented.

Mr. Buckingham has declined to accept the position in the Public-Works Department to which he had been translated on his supersession as Deputy Minister of the Interior.

The Bishop of Ontario publishes the following letter, which explains itself:

London, Ont. Nov. 8, 1878.—My Dear Lord:

As it was in your Diocese that my and fall from

The Bishop of Ontario publishes the following letter, which explains itself:

London, Ont., Nov. 8, 1878.—My Dear Lord:
As it was in your Diocese that my sad fall from the Christian religion to infielity took place, I think it but right to inform you of my return with a surer faith than ever to the fruths of the Gospel. God has humbled me greatly; but the lesson, though severe, has been for my good. Coming to Belleville two years ago, I found it a hotbed of skepticism, especially among the young men of the town. Determined to meet the skeptic on his own ground. I purchased several infield books, and proceeded to post myself in their arguments. The result was the overthrow of my own faith. For the last few weeks I have been reading law, as it was my intention to take up that profession; but, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Detroit, my doubts have been dispelled, and I have concluded, unworthy as I now am, to seek a humble position in the Church I had forsaken, never again as a party man, but a simple ambassador for Christ.

Your Lordship is at liberty to make any use of this letter that you may think proper, as I wish my rejection of the darkness of infidelity to be as widely known as my late renunciation of Christianity.

Trusting your health has been benefited by the

The Ri. -Rev. John Thavers Lewis, D. D., LL. D.

Social Dispatch is The Tribune.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the clerry of the city, other than Episcopal, was held here, and the Toronto Ministerial Association formed, having for its object the formation of fraternal intercourse between ministers of all denominations. Weekly meetings are to be held or Monday evenings.

A petition has been presented to the City Council, signed by every vessel-owner and Captain of the port, praying that steps be taken to prevent the destruction of the east end of the harbor. The petition proposes that the channel be very considerably despened, and that piers be constructed to straighten its sides. It sates that is 1811 the channel was 1,400 feet wide, while now it is only 280. Vessels of steamers bound down the lake would save seven miles by being able to use the eastern channel. The cost of this work is estimated at \$200,000. In accordance with the petition, the Council adopted a resolution to memorialize the Dominion Government to make an appropriation, and resolved sies that a petition should be prepared, to be signed by the citizens generally.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—It is stated that Mr. Francis Parkmai, the eminent historian, has received from the Lawl University, of Quebec, an honorary diploms of Doctour as Lettres.

Justice Papinesau has decided that a witness in an election-trial was not bound to say for whom he voted.

Social Dissace to The Tribuse.

St. Cavernings, Nov. 21.—In referring to the dissovery that many of the patients in the Columbus (O.) Asylum for the lineane had been

abjected to cruel treatment by having the eads forced under water by the attendance and kept there until they were nearly as ated, and then threatened with being drow sutright if they complained to the Superint mit, the News, of this city, says it has reasonable to the superint mit, the News, of this city, says it has reasonable to the superint mit.

ent, the New, of this city, says it has reason to believe that cruel treatment of lunatics is not altogether unknown in the asylums of this Province. It mentions in this connection the Rockwood Asylum, at Kingston, and the Toronto Asylum,—saying it has heard of instances of ill-treatment by the Overseer in both of these institutions, from those who have been inmates of them. It surgests that some system should be adopted by which cruel or liquor-drinking Overseers could be detected and dismissed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 21.—The trial of Thomas Dowd and Eliza Ward, for the murder of Thomas Edward Ward, terminated at St. Andrews with the conviction of the prisoners. When they were asked if they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced unon them, Dowd said: "I have nothing to say, only what I said before, I stand before the Lord not guilty." Mrs. Ward said: "I declare before God I do not know anything about my husband, as God is my judge." The Judge then passed sentence, saying: "Thomas Dowd and Eliza Ward, you have been found guilty after a fair trial. I must now pronounce the sentence of the law, and that is, that you, Thomas Dowd, and you, Eliza Ward, be banged by the neck until you are severally dead, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next, within the precincts of the jail; and may God have merey on your souls." Mrs. Ward put her bandkerchief to her face and burst into tears. Dowd grasped the post of the deck to steady himself, and his face became pallid. The murder for which the prisoners are to suffer death is supposed to have been committed on the 9th of grasped the post of the dock to steady himself, and his face became pallid. The murder for which the prisoners are to suffer death is supposed to have been committed on the 9th of September. Ward was a farmer living at New River, in Charlotte County. He led an unhappy life with his wife, who was much younger than himself. Down boarded at Ward's, and his intimacy with Mrs. Ward caused trouble to take place between him and her husband. On the 9th of September Ward disappeared. Mrs. Ward, when questioned, made contradictory attements as to his whereabouts; and Dowd, who remained at the house, professed entire ignorance on the subject. At the end of two weeks, the suspicious of the neighbors were aroused, search was instituted, and Ward's body, with his skull senashed in, was found in a clump of bushes nalf a mile from his house. While proceeding to an adjacent meadow, he had been waylaid and murdered, and his body hidden. The evidence against the prisoners was entirely circumstantial. It was shown that Dowd had made threats against ward; that he was at the scene of the murder the day the circumstantial. was at the scene of the murder the day the crime was committed; that he owned an ax the crime was committed; that he owned an ay the pole of which might have been used in committing the deed, and upon which a human hair was found; that blood-stains were found upon his trousers. Mrs. Ward was seen on the road with Dowd on the day the murder was committed. Her contradictory statements regarding her husband told against her. The sydence was considered so atrong that the jury spent only considered so strong that the jury spent only twenty minutes deliberating on their verdict The prisoners are now confined in the St. An

twenty minutes deliberating on their vertice. The prisoners are now confined in the St. Andrews jall.

The following dispatch was received to-night from St. Andrews: "Dowd made a confession to the jailer at 10 o'clock this morning, as follows: 'I killed Ward in the valter where his remains were found; I killed him with McCarty's new ax. Ward was on his way home with an ax and a pitchfork when we met. We had some words. He made at me with the fork. I clinched the ax and killed him. I then took him by the legs and dragged him to where his remains were found. Mrs. Ward never saw him dead in the woods, nor any one clied almost incessantly through the uight in prison, and since he has made the confession his mind seems relieved of a great burden. Mrs. Ward still asserts her innocence."

seems relieved of a great burden. Mrs. Ward still asserts her innocence."

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—A Victoria (British Columbia) disputed says the Royal Commission found that the late Governor of the Province had not been gulity of attempting to bribe a member of Parliament.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna,
WATERLOO, Que., Nov. 21.—Two firms of sub-contractors on the Waterloo & Acton portion of the Southeastern Railway, Hutton & McCaffrey and Kelly & Macdonaid, and other creditors, though themselves had been

McCaffrey and Kelly & Macdonaid, and other creditors, though themselves had been paid by the chief contractors, have deprived about 250 poor laborers of their last month's wares, and the men are left almost destitute. They have seized the section of the railway on which they worked, and refuse to surrender till paid in fail. Hutton & McCaffrey have absconded, and Kelly & McDonald have been arrested on a capias and committed to jail. Waterioo is guarded by twelve special Constables for fear of an outbreak. A score or more of farmers along the line who boarded the men and furnished supplies will lose amounts ranging from \$100 to \$300 unless the contractors arrange to pay the men. All is quiet now, but a collision between the men in possession of the railway and a gaug that may be sent on to complete the works is imminent.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

Their Asinine Stupidity in Fighting Silver Money-Serious Tark and Pointed I

The banks, in their late action as to silver, admirably illustrate the wisdom of the bull who planted himself before the locomotive. This is no new thing for the banks. They acted in the same way in 1861, when Secretary Chase pro-posed the abolition of the State banks and the establishment in their place of the National banks. They then did not have brains enough to see that a National currency was the only one for the people, though, perhaps, not so good for the banks as the State bank bills that they were

for the people, though, perhaps, not so good for the banks as the State bank bills that they were issuing. These were at a discount ranging from I to 10 per cent, and increasing in proportion to the distance of the holder from the bank that issued them. The bills of the city banks of New York were often at 5 per cent discount in Georgia and South Carolina. The banks solemnly informed Mr. Chase that they opposed his system and proposed to prevent it going into operation. But they received an intimation that the National Government was quite able to extinguish every one of them, filling their place with National banks, and that it would do so if necessary. With an ill grace they converted themselves into National banks, gave up their State currency, adopted the National currency, and suddenly found their bills without discount in every part of the Union, and even worth their face after a bank had failed.

The National banks will now do well to consider that they exist only at the will of the National Government. If they violate the spirit or letter of their charters, the National Government and the National courts have the power to kill them. As a part of the machinery of the Government to regulate commerce and to assist in the reception and disbursement of the revenue, as Government depositories, it is their plain duty to receive on deposit and to disburse without discrimination or favor whatever the Government declares to be money. If they can discriminate against silver, they can discriminate against gold and against greenbacks. In fact, the power-to discriminate against any one of the dollars established by Government is a nower destructive of commerce and of the fiscal operation of the United States Treasury. It is the thin end of the wedge which, if allowed to enter at all, will divest the power to regulate commerce from the National Government and transfer it to the banks. After the 1st day of January next the silver dollar, in all respects in this country, is the equal as money of the gold dollar, and it breath of view among the managers of the banks. Many of the bank Presidents, while admirable managers of a grocery or a dry-goods business, have not the education and experience in the broader principles of national finance that it them to control banks. They are so short-sighted that they are constantly injuring the great future of their institutions and the country in the hope of some little present gain. By their war on silver for the last two years, they have driven millions of commerce away from this city, and are building up in the West financial centres that may soon seriously affect the prosperity of the City of New York. Unless they wish to raise a storm of indignation, that will not only sweep them out of existence, but go far toward transferring a large part of the commercial and financial business of New York to other cities, they had better regulate their action before the lat of January, and start upon a patriotic and National course. We produce more silver now than all the rest of the world. Any attempt of the banks to depreciate it reminds one of the old adage about the bird that fouled its own best. If the banks are mere employes and flunkies of England, their course in discriminating against silver would be quite proper, as anything that degrades silver injures this country and, in the same ratio, benefits England, who is obliged constantly to be a large purchaser of silver for ner East India possessions, where is a population of 200,000,000, who use silver exclusively. But our National banks were established for National and American purposes, and if they become subservient of these ends they must be altered or abolished.

XPLOSION. Accident in a Coal-Mine at Sulli-

van Ind., Yesterday. Twelve Men as Good as Killed and

Seventeen Wounded. Horrible Scenes Around the Hell-

Hole After the Disaster. Superstitions Premonitions of Danger Save

a Number of the Miners. MINE EXPLOSION. SULLIVAN, Ind., Nov. 21.—A terrific ex-

plosion occurred here to-day in a coal mine owned and operated by Handford Bros., situted about half a mile above the quiet City of Sulhvan, and about 300 yards above the Evansville & Terre Haute depot. The explosion occurred about 4 o'clock, and its violent shock, resembling closely an earth-

quake, was felt in all parts of the city. An imnse column of fire and smoke, together with coal and rocks, were thrown in the air over 200 feet high, demolishing the buildings, which were weather-besten, rickety frames. The workmen above ground were paralyzed with fright, and, though uninjured, could scarcely comprehend the terrible disaster. Crowds flocked to the scene, and the piteous

screams of the women whose loved ones were in the fated mine were sufficient to move heart of stone. There were about thirty miners in the mine at the time of the accident, fifteen in an upper

vein, 280 feet below the surface. The remainde were in a vein sixty feet lower. Steps were immediately taken to descend the shaft and rescue the workmen. This was greatly retarded, as the cages were found fastened below and the shaft blocked, so that de scent was only possible through the air shaft by ropes.

As soon as the mine was flooded the me

were lowered, but were unable to remain. Ex-The work was at first slow, but, at this writ

ing (midnight), nearly all are recovered.

The scene about the mouth of the shaft was pitiable as each poor unfortunate was drawn up.

The names of the dead are as follow: Pat Dunn, John Buiger, Tom Handford. Samuel Handford,

Jackson Leedon,

William Vail. Ellsworth Crouch, badly burned. Joseph Harper, leg broken, skull fractured and injuries probably fatal. Seventeen have been rescued whose injurie

are slight. If they were in the mine at the time of the explosion, three men are as yet unaccounted for, and cannot be reached without removing a large amount of debris.

This afternoon, two miners refused to work,

having a presentiment that something was going to happen, and came out of the mine only few minutes before the explosion. It is also known to-night that ten kegs of powder had just been taken into the mine, which probably added to the severity of the

The Handford Bros., owners of the mine were four in number, two of whom were taker rom the mine dead. They opened the mine eight years ago, and were doing an unusually eavy coal trade this season.

As near as can be ascertained, the cause of the explosion was from gases supposed to have ccumulated in large quantities, and ignited rom some miner's lamp.

Experienced miners, upon coming up to night, say the air in the bottom of the shaft is perfectly fresh, but that the damp in the chambers is so terrible that, if any unfortunates remain this time, they cannot be brought out alive.

A BOILER EXPLOSION. coller at the east shaft of the Co-operative Coal Company were blown out by an explosion this afternoon, demolishing the boller-house and seriously injuring three men,—Ed Daughton, engineer; Thomas Murray, Sr., miner; and Pat Graham, helper. Murray died this evening, but the others are expected to survive, though badly scalded. Haif a dozen others present miraculously escaped with slight injuries. The damage to the structure and boilers amounts to about \$1,000.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 21.—A young nan named Miles, 22 years old, at E. C. Diffin's r-camp, in Gladwin County, was struck on

the head by a falling tree yesterday afternoon, crushing his skull and producing instant death. The body passed through here to-night en route to Canada. MORPHINE. Special Dispatch to The Tribure.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 21.—Ed Pratt, a promient business man of Mazomania, in this countv, died this evening from an overdose of mor-

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WHEATON, Ill., Nov. 21.—The Convention assembled at 6:30 for devotional exercises. About 150 were present. At 7:30 Dr. A. H. Hiatt, Vice-President, called the Convention to order. The Rev. G. S. Wilton, of Geneva, led in prayer. The Rev. D. P. Baker, of Sycamore, Ill., gave an interesting address. Elder J. F. Browne, of Wisconsin, spoke in behalf of the Christian Cymosure, after which subscriptions or pledges for subscriptions were taken, which will add forty or fifty to the list. President Blanchard, with his usual earnestness and vigor, made some remarks in behalf of Wheaton College. Bishop Melton Wright, of Cedar Raphds, Ia., delivered a carefully-prepared and able address on "The Relation of Freemasonry to the Christian Church." J. M. Snyder, of the Westyan Church, gave a rousing exhortation to the friends present. One hundred and thirty-one delegates have been enrolled, representing four States, besides fillinois and Indiana, and nine different denominations. 150 were present. At 7:30 Dr. A. H. Hiatt,

Special Disputch to Tae Tribune. KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 21.-Miss E. Cleaver, the daughter of Dr. H. T. Cleaver, a prominen physician of the city, was married this afternoon to Dr. J. G. Scroggs, of Muscatine. The wed ding took place at the bride's home, and was ding took place at the bride's home, and was a grand affair. A large and fashionable gathering of invited guests assembled to witness the nuptials. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Clayton Welles, of this city, assisted by the Rev. Miscrop, of New York. The costumes of the bride and members of the family, as well as of the invited guests, were rich and enhorate, and the affair was pronounced one of the most important events of the season in social circles. The couple left this evening for their future home at Muscatine.

New Orleans, Nov. 21.—Thirty-five packages of clothing received to-day by the Peabody of clothing received to-day by the Peahody
Association was turned over to the Young
Men's Christian Association by consent of all
parties for distribution. This Association,
through its large Visiting Committee being
well informed as to the needy throughout the
city, will in future distribute all clothing contributed for the benefit of the yellow-fever
sufferers, and in the same manner as their
relief work was conducted during the epidemic,
without regard to race or creed.

MINNESOTA ITEMS.

Special Disaglet to The Tribune.

St. Paul., Minn., Nov. 21.—John Montgom ery, the youth who dropped the lamp at the bedside of his father, who had attempted suicide, by which the father was burned to death, died to-day of his own injuries by the flames. A wealthy farmer of Renville County, named Fisher, applied to the police to-day to compel his wife to epeak to him. It appears that she ran away from him some weeks ago, and he found her after patient search employed as a servant in an eating-house here, but to all his questions and appeals she answered not a word, remaining obstinately dumb in his presence.

Unable to obtain the assistance of the police, he retired sorrowfully.

A farmer named Chute, living near Waseca, is in the city continuing his search for his missing daughter, Osle, in which he has been engaged for weeks. She left home in July ostensibly to apprentice herself to a milliner in Waseca, and no trace has been found of her since. She visited a schoolmate near Waseca July 15. The police have searched the city without success. Both the father and mother would gladly welcome back their girl, no matter what has happened to her.

POLITICAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A SUPERVISOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21 .- The following letter has been received here from one of the late United States Supervisors of Election in South Carolina, written to the Chief of Supervisors at Charleston:

ors at Charleston:

Kingerars, B. C., Williamsburg County, Nov. 19, 1878.—Samuel T. Poinier, Eq., Chief of United States Supervisors—Siz: Having been appointed Supervisor for King's Precinct on Nov. 5, and having been prohibited from free access to the bailot-box on last Thursday, United States Commissioner Hutchins summoned me to give a statement of the manner in which the election was conducted. Accordingly I did so. After the Commissioner left, warrants were issued against me and my father, Boson Hannsb, charging us with nerjury. We age now confined in jail simply because I made out a true statement of the way the ballot-box was stuffed. Now, sir, I have only done the duty required of me. I believe it is done to prevent us from going to the United States Court. Must I suffer such injustice at the hands of Democrats because I made out an affidavit against the managers? I have furnished sufficient evidence to show that the managers are guitty. Come or send soon, and see us righted. Hoping soon to hear from you, I am yours truly,

Samuel S. Hannah,
Late Federal Supervisor.

Information has been received here of the im-

Information has been received here of the imprisonment of one other United States witnes IN THIS SAME COUNTY, and that warrants have been issued for five

others. At Columbia four witnesses have been sent to jail on the charge of perjury, and warants are out for three more. The Superviso f the polls near Charleston has been arrested m a charge of mailcious prosecution and per-ury. A dozen other arrests have been made in

Charleston.

THE CHAMPION STUPPER.

The statement made by Mr. Mackey, of Charleston, and widely published at the North, that Daggett, foreman of the Charleston Courier and News, stuffed 250 fraudulent ballots Courier and News, stuffed 250 fraugulent ballots into one box at the late election, has received official confirmation from the United States Supervisor stationed at the poll where Daggett was. It will be remembered that for this statement Mackey was sued for libel. The Supervisor relates that an hour before the poll closed Daggett entered, and seated himself at a table near the ballot-box. On several occasions, when the attention of the Supervisor was momentarily attracted by persons approaching or questioning him, on turning back he discovered Daggett stuffing packages of tissue tickets into the box. At one time he tried to insert so large a package that one of the Democratic managers went to his relief, and pushed it through into the box with his pencil. For an heur Daggett continued to do this kind of work as he could find opportunity, and in this be had the help of acportunity, and in this he had the help of ac-complices, who stood so as to cover him as much as possible from the eyes of the Super-visor. The latter reports, as the result of this work either by Daggett or others, 2,454 tissue tickets stuffed into the box at this particular

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—United States Commissioner Wiggins, who has been making election arrests in Barnwell, was arrested on a harge of having accepted a bribe te compromis-case when State Solicitor in 1870. He was re a case when state Solicitor in 100. He was re-leased to-day on ball. Commissioner Sam Lee, of Sumter, who is also Probate Judge, was ar-rested yesterday at Sumter for failure to open the office of Probate Judge. He refused to give ball and went to jail.

SHORE.

HE IS AS BAD AS O'CONNOR. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—All through the campaign it was quite well understood that Shore, candidate of the National party for Congress, was a tramp, and certain de proof was in existence showing that he was dis honest. The Republicans did not deem it worth matter was let alone; but since the election, and Shore has undertaken a contest with Mr. Townsend for the seat in Congress, the Adpeaner, an organ of the party here, has felt im-pelled to show up the late candidate, and to-day

Townsend for the seat in Congress, the Advance, an organ of the party here, has felt impelled to show up the late candidate, and to-day devotes a page of the paper to an expose of his past rascalities. It says:

Some time last spring, an individual named Gilbert O. Shoreattended the meeting of the Greenback Club, in a hall on Woodland avenue, who turned out to be well posted on the labors and currendy questions, and, as he seemed to be an able speaker and had the appearance of honesty, his advent was bailed with joy by all present. He was admitted to membership, and at once made himself conspicaous in the councils of the party. After his nomination, Shore's appearance was disgraceful,—his shirt dirty and his clothing terribly dilapidated. He came to one of the proprietors of the Advance and requested assistance in providing a new suit of ciothes. It was furnished on a promise that it would be repaid in the fore part of August. It has not been repaid yet; and, from our knowledge of the habits of Shore, it never will be. His sabits are such that he is not likely to get ahead in the world.

THE EXPOSE OF SHORE'S KNAVERY is contained principally in letters from Otis Brewer, editor, and S. W. Parlin, bookkeeper, of the Boston Cullivator, in which it is stated that, in the fall of 1875, said Shore, then of Meriden, Mass., was employed by the Cultivator to collect subscriptions. He was sent to Rhode Island and ordered to report every week, but from the time of starting he never heard from him. Mr. Parlin went after him finally, and found that he had collected about \$200 and left for the West. In doing this he deserted his wife and children, and left his wife's uncle, an old man past the age for work, to pay his bail, although he had to mortgage his little home to do so. He made no return to Mr. Brewer of the amount collected, and did not even send back his outfit and uncollected bills, so that Mr. Brewer was obliged to send another man over the ground dunning subscribers the second time for money paid to Shore. In con

LOUISIANA.

THE OFFICE-BOLDERS SCARED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The Louisiana
Federal officials are getting decidedly uneasy. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The Louisiana Federal officials are getting decidedly uneasy. There was caucusing at the Custom-House last night over the situation, which is admitted as alarming. The Third Congressional muddle in particular looks ominous. The charges of bargain and sale with Acklen, dividing and giving away an admitted large Republican majority, with no ciaim of intimidating, are becoming more than serious. The Administration, as understood, would be pleased with explanations. Acklen, ignoring all charges of fraud, falls better than 500 short of a majority vote. But for Merchant, the bolting Republican, Rebert, the regular Republican nominee, must have been elected. Merchant, as understood now, says that propositions from riebert, looking to arbitration, were rejected because of advice and promised assistance from Collector George L. Smith. This makes

COLLECTOR SMITH

directly responsible for the defeat of the Republican nominee, and just now places him in a somewhat unentrable position. Promiment Republicans here, acting in accord with still more promiment ones in Washington, have been working it up, and claim the case as perfected for presentation to the Administration. There is also much other matter being worked up in the connection bearing immediately upon the workings of the Custom-house. The whole will be presented in Washington before Dec. 1, and will make a decidedly uncomfortable showing for the Louislana Federal officials. To make the matter worse, certain of the more active and prominent Republicans here are invited to

Washington for consultation. They are under stood as not particularly friendly to the present Louisians Federal magnates, and as more tha likely to insist upon a complete new deal.

WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune,
MILWAUXER, Nov. 21.—Ex-Senator Matt Carpenter has written a circular letter to man Carpenter has written a circular letter to many of his acquaintances in various parts of the State, asking their susport in the coming Sematorial election. These letters are written by a clerk, and signed in Carpenter's well-known hand. He claims to be a Republican, and asks the help of those whom he addresses on the ground of former acquaintance, recalls his defeat in 1875, and pleads his good conduct and fealty to the Republican party afterwards, notwithstanding the rebuff which he received. Some of these letters are addressed to former Republicans, who have now become Democratic or Greenbackers, and some are addressed to those who advocate the election of other men, showing that the ex-Senator has lost the run of personal politics during his frequent and prolonged absence from the State.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1980. ROSPECTS OF THE THREE LEADING REPUB LICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.).
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Already move

ments have been put in progress to secure the Southern delegations to the next National Republican Convention, and within the last week there have been important conferences on this subject of a number of leading Republicans, friends of the three ment between whom the contest will really lie.—Gen. Grant. Senator subject of a number of leading Republicans, friends of the three ment between whom the contest will really lie,—Gen. Grant. Senator Conking, and Mr. Blaine. All of these three are "stalwarts," and while they and their supporters have a great horror of the "Solid South," as applied to Democratic representation in Congress, either one of them will consider the "Solid South" an entirely proper thing if it means a solid vote for him in a National Convention. Owing to the peculiar condition of affairs as affects the Republican party in the South, the delegations for the National Convention can be easily "worked up" by a few shrewd men in each State, with the addition of a certain amount of that very useful and effective appliance, cash. In the last Convention of the Republican party Mr. Blaine have grown very lukewarm friends among the Southern delegations, as had also Mr. Conkling. Many of these friends of Mr. Blaine have grown very lukewarm toward him. They say that after the fight was over he forgot them; that when they came to Washington he would slap them on the back in his familiar way and ask them if it was well with them, and all that kind of thing; that he would sign their applications for office, but that he would seever personally make application at the White House for them. To the contrary of this it is said that, after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, and before the end of President Grant's term, Mr. Conkling went in person to the White House and procured places for a number of the Southern Republicans is, therefore, understood to be more in favor of Mr. Conkling than of any one eise. It is known that preparations have been made for putting into immediate operation movements to work up sentiments in the South in his favor. As to Mr. Conkling's individual inclinations, it may be said with confidence that if he cannot secure the said with condense the will undoubtedly throw all his influence for Gen. Grant, and it is believed also that Gen. Grant will do the same thing by Mr. Conkling. The abrewdest politicians here are inclined to the view that the nomination will site between Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling. As for Mr. Blaine, they think his day has passed. The haughty demeanor of Senator Conkling and his aristocratic ways are often the subject of harsh comment, but when the big fight comes on he emerges the victor. A New England Senator, who canvassed New York with Mr. Conkling a few years ago, says "the people talk about Conkling being so stuck up, as it is called, but in their hearts they like him all the better for it, and they are just as proud of his haughty manners as they are of his magnificent presence and his splendid ability."

MISCELLANEOUS. ONVICTION OF A PROMINENT CINCINNATI POL

ITICIAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21.—Lieut. Brady, the Cincinnati police force, was found guilty in the United States Court to-day of obstructing United States Supervisors in the discharge of their duties at the late election. Branks queue consisted in driving Supervisor Francis Ferry away from the counting of ballots, and ordering a policeman to lock him up if he refused to dest. The defense set up in his case was that he was simply carrying out the orders of the Democratic Board of Police Commissioners, who planted themselves on the principle of State Brady's violent and profane attack of the Federal Government when Fer the Federal Government when Ferry showed his commission as a Supervisor. Judge Swing declined to go into the question of State supremacy, and instructed the jury to find according to the facts in the indictment. It is thought that Brady's sentence will be mitigated by the circumstance that he was pursuing the orders of his superiors. This is the second conviction of prominent Democrats under the United States Election laws since the October elections. The other case was that of an Alder-

elections. The other ease was that of an Alder man who procured fllegal votes.

Bloomington, il., Nov. 21.—The Hon. Clitton H. Moore, of DeWitt County, is to be proprosed as a candidate for the Circuit Judgeship of the District now presided over by Judges Epler and Burt.

Epler and Burr.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 21.—The Supreme Court decide that the three precinct returns rejected by the Alachua County Canvassing Board are good and valid, and has issued a peremptory writ to the Board to canvass them. These precincts gave Bisbee a majority of 450, and by their rejection by the canvassing board elected Hull (Democrat). Bisbee's majority now stands about 200 in the district.

THE NATIONALS.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 21.—D. B. Sturgeon, Chairman of the National Committee of the National party, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee in Washington, Nov. 30.

beinger refrain from expressing to you my subbation for the bold and manly manner is size
you, through your paper, defend the rescent
zation and circulation of silver, and consent
the contemptible and outrageous course lairs
by the New York Bank Association in raisin
to resumption. I am a Republican to the helbone; my antecedents are Abolition; my few
vote was cast for America's most distinguised
statesman and patriot. Abraham Lincoln;
have never voted any other teker, but
tell you what hundreds of thousand of
Republicans all over this broad laid loday believe, a and that is, quite storp
of monopolists and bankers, and some of int
legislation has already been had in the interest
of monopolists and bankers, and some of int
legislation is without pallation or defense. If
these goldites seek to carry on this financial wa
and undertake to increase the quantity of sive
in the present dollar or again demonetize it, and
the Republican party lends itself to such mintous deeds, its death-knell is rung and it can
never elect another President.

The National banks have had quite enough
in no mood to be trifled with on this important
matter. Make these banks, as you say, release
their notes in coin, and then if they are not atisfied and still relish a desire to repuditate alter,
while them out entirely and substitute sweenbacks. If the purchasing power of roll and
silver must be equalized, and other countries
will not help us, then lower the gold standard
to meet silver, for the people of this county
will never consent to pay the public death
mondy containing more synds of silver than by
law it contained when the debt was contractaand we be to the men or the party that the
bonds? Must the men or the party that the
bonds is not that the creditor class and the bondholders have had their property increase to
enormous extent, while every other species of
property has depreciated one-half or more Hanot a than who goes in debt a right to expecthat when he comes to pay it the maney had
have no greater phyrchas TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21.—At a town meeting in De Ruyter. Madison County, this State, last Friday, it was voted to repudiate the bonds of the town, amounting to \$103,000. Informality in the bonds is alteged. The bonds are payable in 1890, and were issued in aid of the western extension of the Midland Railroad.

Memphis, Nov. 21.—Attorney-General Turner, of the Criminal Court, who was elected last August on the National ticket, to-day appointed Frank Cassel (colored) Assistant Attorney-General. This is the first instance known of a colored lawyer an holding Attorney-General-ship in this section of the country.

New Orleans, Nov. 21.—The Funding Board met to-day, and read in executive session a statement of accounts due Jan. 1, which shows that there will be a deficit of over \$250,000 in the interest fund over and above the estimated collections to that date.

Sioux City saloon-keepers under the Prohibitory Liquor law of the State to a fine of \$50 and costs each. They all paid.

New York, Nov. 21.—The steamship Riverdale, hence yesterday for Revel with 5,809 bales of cotton, being listed, the crew refused to proceed to sea. The steamship returned to-day, and will discharge sixty tons of coal and proceed on her voyage. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

on her voyage.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP. NEWS,
LONDON, Nov. 21.—Steamships Moraviau,
from Montical, and P. Calland, from New York,
have arrived out.
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Republic, Liverpool. Queenstown, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Nova Scotia

WHERE ARE OUR SEA-LIONS?
VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—An arrival from

Efforts in Reserve.

The Charleston News having printed a report that one precinct in Sumter County, South Carolina, had given a Republicas majority, a Democratic correspondent writes to it from there that the precinct gave a Democratic majority of 100, and says (the italies being the News); "If 100 majority is not enough, say how many more you need, and our best efforts, now in years, will be put in motion."

put in motion."

Somewhat Singular.

Vicksburg, Miss., contained in 1870 a population of 5,638 whites and 6,805 colored persons. At the recent election, there were 1,901 votes polled for the leading Democratic candidate, nine votes for the Republican candidate, and one vote for an independent candidate, and one

AD. CANGELL

Yet Unknown.

is no doubt that such a report has Secretary Evarts says that inform the State Department late yesterd

hat Angell is in Portugal, ther

feat the ends of justice by puts his guard, and enabling him to en was on this account much annoys

on the part of some of the State lofficials that the fact of the discover had become known. It is believed the Department has no detailed informatible simple fact that Angell has been

cipher, there was no opportu

sular Agents notifying them of stances, and giving his description

Angeil should at any time appear to have within their jurisdiction, should IMMEDIATELY REPORT THE PACT to the State Department by cable. This to have been done by the United States at Lisbon. What can be done to seeme turn of Augell, now that he has been disc a problem scarcely less difficult that of his discovery. Tarse treaty of extradition with Postural countries, Beiginm and Portural Tayorite places of refuge for a certain c American criminals, among which they are guilty of frauds are included. Au was specially called to this at the time escape to Europe of Bashear, one of the results of the secape to Europe of Europe of Europe of Europe of Europe of Europe

quest that officers receiving

escape to Europe of Bashear officials found guilty of course of the St. Louis whis

was surrendered. It is probable that Department will use its best effor

taken to keep secret the moven Government and of the officials

Late yesterday evening Mr. George M. Perliman received the gratifying intelligence that Angell had been arrested at Liebon, and the

found on his person. This news came in the

secure his arrest have met with prompts secess than any one anticipated.

Several days ago Mr. Pullman got a dismit from New York, received at the office then from Consal Diamond at Lisbon, stating the Angell was there; and advised him to hear a talk, with the State Department. Secretarity was duly informed of the face, selince that time negotiations have been got on. Mr. H. S. Roberta, the Superisteeds to the Pullman Palsec Car Company at Loson, Eng., was advised to go on to Portural so to dentify Augell. It is believed that him not yet reached. Lisbon, but that an identication on which the arrest was based was secret

tion on which the arrest was based was

PLAIN TALK FROM A MICHIGANDER.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
BEN TON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 20.—I cancel longer refrain from expressing to you my autobation for the bold and manly manner in such

at Lisbon, and its accuracy is unquestioned is believed that Mr. Pullman has no doubt

form of a dispatch from the Am

come from two independents.
Department was at first dispousual mystery about the ground that the publication

pany in New York, and that Gen. Ports formation confirmed the reports that the Department had already received. The

More Concerning the The Defaulter Apprehended by D tectives at the Portuguese earth Capital.

He Has in His Possession 880 & Lively Interchange ents Among High debitof the Stolen Funds Civil and Mill

The Disposition to Be Made of the Pus Secretary Gives His solidating the Kio Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—There derent accounts as to the origin of the that Angell, the defaulting Pullman ficial, has been identified in Portugal, b Wichita Agend

And Sherman and She Against the Useless of Public Fun

SHERIDAN AND

ness Between the

and War Departm

Sherman Distinctly "High Officials" w ceit and Fra

Sheridan Gives for Indorsing Protest.

The Indian Bureau V Cheyenne Outb

INTER-COMPLIME CHURZ, SHERMAN, AND SHI The subjoined documents
Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, under j
war Department. Probably
have been presented to the recent call from Secretary Se
to show his hand. It is under to show his hand. It is understare merely a first batch, and that in reserve, touching the contribe Indian Bureau and the Wifer the information of those omitted to acquaint themselve mediate occasion of the pit may be atted that it way: Sometime last summ Agent at the Kiowa and Con Fort Sill, in the Indian Ter the commanding officer of that-him that the Agency had been consolidated with the Wichita thirty miles north. This involv of about 3,000 Klowas and Com some 1,000 Wichitas, and a re for a company of cavalry from them in order. Gen. Pope deemed in the interest service—against the removal dians and the consolidation cies. He claimed that Fort built at considerable cost for protecting the Agency, and the beginning of a deliberate effort fort useless, and to build anoth expenditure of money out of priations. It saved to the Inc the salary of an Agent, while War Department an outlay of Gen. Sheridan, to whom the mitted, strongly indorsed the Pope. He was led to do so i

Pope. He was led to do so freexperience, extending over a persers. This called forth the from Secretary Schurz to the Sechurz's Pirkst of Department of the Sechurz's Pirkst of War-Siri: I bave the bonor to receipt of your letter of the 25th wood of a communication of the sechurz's Pirkst of War-Siri: I bave the bonor to receipt of your letter of the 25th wood of a communication of the sechurz's properties of the sechurz's properties of the sechurz's properties of the 1878, the Kiowa and Commanch Aussolidated with the Wichits Ag Agent Hunt) had been directed. Seconsolidated Agency, with the old Wichita Agency; and, quite important for the protect service, and to keep the Indiana quested that Gen. Pope would or regaliny for service at the Wichita Agency for service and for service and to service at the Wichita Agency for service at the Wichita Ag

fore required.

"Ang. 28, 1878, this communicate to Gen. Rope, through the at Fort Sill, and by Gen. Pope, 10, 1878, forwarded to the Lie the Army, inclosing copy of a commanding officer at Fort 8 this report Gen. Pope states the to furnish the Agent as requestion to the fact that the millisill was located and construct for the protection of these Agtroi of these Indians, and the recommendations of the militate of the protection of the selection of the selectio recommendations of the m for no reason that is known, are removed to a point so d to require the establishment all the attending expense to He recognizes the fact the army to preserve peace at the tablished in the Indian Terribdians to remain on the army to preserve peace at the variantished in the Indian Territory Indians to remain on the reserve the opinion that, when Agencies he tablished, and after the military pense made provision for the steanne of troops required for da Agencies age to be moved where must be informed,—the army won LOADED WITH A BUT which no appropriation bill will and the distribution of the troops hands of the laterior Department. The Lieutenant-General of table of Sept. 14, 1878, forwards cation to the Adjutant-General of the following remarks: "I fully indorse the views of am well satisfied, after an experience when the principal of the Indian Agencies, and the Agencies away from military main motive

main motive

and defrand the Indians by as of officers who would naturall. The Kiowa and Comanche A Territory, and the Wichita A Territory, and the Wichita A Territory, were consolidated it to be known as the Kiowa. Con Agency in the Indian Territor established at the present Wexacutive order issued by the Condance with the provisions. 2,059, R. S. (copy herewith), sons which led to the action on recommending the consolidatic Comanche Agency with the Winat the water in the vicit bad, and the location occurre healthy, the land is of inferior paratively usproductive, and it and dilapdated, while the buil Agency are comparatively user section of escentians.

of the Kiowa and Comanche stock has been stolen by Market Prom Within one mile of Fort Sill. Indians to the Agency they we further from the Texas borde he between them and Texas. The statute laws of the Un for the employment of the prehending persons violating governing the Indian count time restaining the actions of section, do not contemplate tration of the Indian service the execution and developmental service should be subserved to the movements of detacontrolled by the authority officers commanding the san

numbers of the most thinking and intelliment.

If the Republican Senate will pass an amount to the Silver Legal-Tender act and ment to the Silver Legal-Tender act and moverners are to the Silver Legal-Tender act and moverners are to the silver the silver to the silver the silver to ervice.

I beg leave to call your independent of Lieut. Guest of Indian Agent He had induced this Departs the consultation of the B

and dispidated, while the b Agency are comparatively in section of country is much b purposes of califvation, and ient quality.

Under the provisi no of its the consolication of the two of one Agent and a consider ployes will be dispansed wit. There has also been some of the Kiowa and Comand stock has been stolen by

commanding the shole theory of the lass are to be employed rotect the civil service ites delegated to

he Consolidation or the Michita Agencies U evidently knorant; and, reasons, he jumped at the formula of the constant of the constant in the constant of the co

ANGELL

Defaulter Apprehended by Detectives at the Portuguese Capital.

Has in His Possession \$80,00 of the Stolen Funds.

Disposition to Be Made of the Pugit Yet Unknown.

counts as to the origin of the bt that such a report has been re York, and that Gen. Por n confirmed the reports that the cept had already received. The

I should at any time appear to have come is their jurisdiction, should IMMEDIATELY REPORT THE ACT. State Department by cable. This seems to been done by the United States Consultion. What can be done to secure the resolution of the searcely less difficult than of his discovery. There is no of extradition with Postural. Two ries, Beigium and Portugal, are to blaces of refuge for a certain class of tean criminals, among which those who silty of frauds are included. Attention pecially called to this at the time of the to Europe of Bashear, one of the revenue is found guilty of crookedness in the softhe St. Louis whisky wer under Brist-This was also the subject of discussion at me of theescape of Tweed and the Boston teer, Winslow. But our relations with gal are friendly, and it is not impossible winslow. But our relations are friendly, and it is not impo to keep secret the movements

resterday evening Mr. George M. Pull-sectived the gratifying intelligence that had been arrested at Lisbon, and that the money stolen by him had n his person. This news came in the dispatch from the American ed that Mr. Pullman has no dos

wed that Mr. Pullman has no doubt that will be returned to this country. The time measures taken by the Company to his errest have met with prompter such any one antichnated.

The pullman got a disnatch New York, received at the office there Consul Diamond at Lisbon, stating that Listas there, and advised him to have a fifth the State Department. Secretary was duly informed of the facts, and hat time pegotiations have been going it. H. S. Roberts, the Superintendent of liman Palace Car Company at London. vas advised to go on to Portugal and tify Augelt. It is believed that be has reached Lisbon, but that an identifica-

AIN TALK FROM A MICHIGANDER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

TON HARBON, Mich., Nov. 20.—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my approfor the bold and manly manner in which rough your paper, defend the remonetiand circulation of silver, and condemnatemptible and outrageous course taken

rough your paper, defend the remonetiand circulation of silver, and condemn attemptible and outrageous course taken New York Bank Association in relation imption. I am a Republican to the backing antecedents are Abolition; my first as cast for America's most distinguished ann and patriot, Abraham Lincoln; I sever voted any other ticket, but I ou what bundreds of thousands of icans all over this broad land to-believe, a and that is, quite enough tion has already been had in the interest opolists and bankers, and some of this tion is without palliation or defense. If oldities seek to carry on this financial war dertake to increase the quantity of silver present dollar or again demonetice it, and publican party lends itself to such nefarieds, its death-knell is rung and a can leet suother President.

Make these banks, as you say, redeem of the continual banks have had quite enough conferred upon them, and the people are used to be trified with on this important. Make these banks, as you say, redeem of sill relish a desire to repudiate silver, and still relish a desire to repudiate silver, and the equalized, and other countries their us, then lower the gold standard silver, for the people of this country ever consent to pay the public debt in containing more grains of silver than by ontained when the debt was contracted, e be to the men or the party that seeks therease the debt. Is it notenough that rehassing power of money has doubled less men, many of them, purchased the Must the man who gave a mortgage on a few years ago for one-third its value to pay more than the present value of in canceling the debt? Is it that the creditor class and the bond-have had their property increase to an us extent, while every other species of y has depreciated one-half or more? Has an who goes in debt a right to expect on be comes to pay it the money shall greater purchasing value than when ho dit!

Republican Senate will pass an amendthe Silver Legal-Tender act and make
the so that the senate shall be a savingsto the savings as the savings and the savingsto the savings as the savings and the savings as the savings as the savings are sav

and trust that the leaders of this party may be equal to the occasion.

I remain yours, etc.,

A. B. Riford.

MERIDAN AND SCHURZ.

More Concerning the Unpleasantness Between the Interior and War Departments.

Lively Interchange of Compliments Among High Officials, Civil and Military.

Secretary Gives His Reasons for Consolidating the Kiowa and Wichita Agencies.

and Sherman and Sheridan Protest Against the Useless Waste of Public Funds.

erman Distinctly Charges "High Officials" with Deceit and Fraud.

Sheridan Gives His Reason for Indorsing Pope's Protest.

The Indian Bureau Version of the Cheyenne Outbreak.

INTER-COMPLIMENTARY.

CHURE, SHERMAN, AND SHERIDAN FIRING L-Gen. Sheridan, under permission of the Department. Probably they would never have been presented to the public but for the ceret call from Secretary Schurz to Sheridan ashor his hand. It is understood that these remerely a first batch, and that there are more reserve, touching the controversy between Indian Bureau and the War Department For the information of those who may have emitted to acquaint themselves with the immediate occasion of the present conflict, it may be stated that it arose in this way: Sometime last summer the Indian Agest at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, near-Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, wrote to commanding officer of that post informing him that the Wichita Agency, about consolidated with the Wichita Agency, about thirty miles north. This involved the remogal of about 3,000 Kiowas and Comanches to join some 1,000 Wichitas, and a request was made for a company of cavalry from Fort Sill to keep them in order. Gen. Pope protested—as he deemed in the interest of the public service against the removal of these In-dians and the consolidation of the Agencies. He claimed that Fort Sill had been milt at considerable cost for the purpose of protecting the Agency, and this was but the beginning of a deliberate effort to render the fort useless, and to build another one at a great expenditure of money out of the army appro-priations. It saved to the Indian Department ary of an Agent, while it forced on the War Department an outlay of about \$100,000. Gen. Sheridan, to whom the matter was submitted, strongly indorsed the protest of Gen. Pope. He was led to do so from his personal

Pope. He was led to do so from his personal apprience, extending over a period of twenty year. This called forth the following letter hom Secretary Schurz to the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Oc. 7, 1878.—The Honorothe the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Oc. 7, 1878.—The Honorothe the Secretary of Mr.—Sra: I have the honor to seknowledge the method four letter of the 25th ult., transmitting say of a communication of the 27th of August has addressed by P. B. Hunt, United States India Agent of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, his Territory, to Maj.—Gen. John Pope. U. S. A. commanding Department of the Missouri, adding him that "On the lat day of September. 1878, the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, would be assolidated with the Wichita Agency, and that he Agent hunt) had been directed, to take charge of a consolidated Agency, with his Association at the old Wichita Agency, which had headquist the will important for the protection of the Indian serice, and to keep the Indians in place, he requisted that Gen. Pope would order a company of unlary for service at the Wichita Agency; because, by such an arrangement, the military officers stationed at said Wichita Agency could make the required inspection of stores furnished for the use of the Indian service, thereby avoiding the weekly journey from Fort Sill to Wichita Agency heretofore required.

"Aug. 28, 1878, this communication was forward-

surney from Fort Sill to Wichita Agency heretoter required.

"Aug. 28, 1878, this communication was forwardet to Gen. Rope, through the commanding officer
at Fort Sill, and by Gen. Pope, under date of Sept.

10, 1878, forwarded to the Lieutenant-General of
the Army, inclosing copy of a report-made by the
summanding officer at Fort Sill. In forwarding
this report Gen. Pope states that he has no troops
to farmain the Agent as requested, and calls attention to the fact that the military post at Fort
Sill was located and constructed at great expense
for the protection of these Agencies and the controi of these Indians, and that now, against the
recummendations of the military authorities, and
for no reason that is known to them, the Agencies
are removed to a point so distant from Fort Sill as
to require the establishment of another post, with
all the attending expense to the military service."

He recognizes the fact that it is the duty of the
may to preserve peace at the various Agencies estuinsted in the Indian Territory, and to force the
hains to remain on the reservations; but is of
the apinion that, when Agencies have been once established, and after the military have at great expense made provision for the sheltering and sustenance of troops required for duty at them,—said
Aguncies age to be moved where similar expenses
must be informed,—the army would be

LOADED WITH A BURDEN

which no appropriation bill will allow it to carry,
set the distribution of the troops be placed in the

LOADED WITH A BURDEN
which no appropriation bill will allow it to carry,
and the distribution of the troops be placed in the
lands of the Interior Department.

The Lieutenant-General of the Army, under
the of Sept. 14, 1878, forwarded this communisition to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with
the following remarks:

"I fully indorse the views of Geu. Pope, and I
m well satisfied, after an experience of more than
tensity years, that the principal objection to troops
the standard of the principal objection to the principal objection to

all helm Agencies, and the removal of Indian Agencies away from military posts, has for its main notive

ADESIRE TO CHEAT

and defraud the Indians by avoiding the presence of all the state of the stat

from the Agency so "as to avoid the presence of military officers," but to have troops stationed at the new Agency so that the officers might make all inspections, etc., thereby avoiding the weekly ride from Fort Sill to Wichita Agency, as heretofore. It seems, therefore, that, when writing an indorsement containing.

So Insulting an Insulvation,
Lieut, Gen. Sheridan had not even taken the trouble to read the request of the Indian Agent upon which the indorsement was made. You will oblige me by informing Lieut, Gen. Sheridan that the consolidation of the two Agencies acove mentioned was ordered by the President of the United States, upon my recommendation as Secretary of the Interior, and that my recommendation to the President was made upon a consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at which the good of the service and the interests of the Indians were carefully and conscientiously considered.

It would furthermore be well for the Lieutenant-General to understand that the gentlemen who determined upon this measure are, in point of integrity, honor, and sense of duty, fully his equals, and that to indulge in opprobrious reflections upon their motives is an act of impropriety so gross that it cannot pass without a corresponding rebuke among gentlemen, and especially not among high officers of the Government. Very respectfully, C. Schurz, Secretary.

INDORSEMENT NO. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1878.—Respectfully referred to the General of the Army for remark and reference to the Lieutenant-General.

GEORGE W. McChaliv, Secretary of War.

INDORSEMENT NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON. D.

INDORSEMENT NO. 2.

INDORSEMENT NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON. D. C., Oct. 9, 1878.—Respectfully forwarded to Gen. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for perusal, to be returned with any remarks he may think proper to make.

W. T. Sherman, General.

The above letter of Secretary Schurz was accordingly referred to Gen. Sheridan, who re-turned it to Gen. Sherman with the following emphatic indorsement (No. 3): SHERIDAN SPEAKS HIS MIND.

emphatic indorsement (No. 3):

SHERIDAN SPEAKS HIS MIND.

HEADQUARTES MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, NOV. 15, 1878.—Respectfully returned to the General of the Army. The indorsement referred to in the within communication was general, and intended to cover operations for the period of twenty years, and it was hoped that it might put an end to such a waste of army appropriations as altended the following:

The Agency of the Ogallals Sioux ten or twelve years ago was at Fort Laramie, an expensive post built to control those Indians. The Agency was removed from it by the Indian Bureau to Camp Robinson to avoid the presence of the military. Shortly afterwards the necessity of a military force compelled that Bureau to ask for troops to be sent to Camp Robinson, and a new post was built there at an expense which the General of the Army can well comprehend.

The Spotted Tail or Brule Sioux were at the Whetstone Agency on the Missouri River not far from where Fort Randolph had been built to give it and other interests protection, but these Indians were removed to Camp Sheridan, 250 miles further west; and, being unable after a time to get along without troops, a new post-had to be established there at great expense.

These Indians have again been moved and two more posts established since; they are now at Wounded Knee Creek and Big White Clay, and by and by the necessity of having troops will compel the erection of two new posts at each of these lo-

and by the necessity of having troops will compel
the erection of two new posts at each of these localities.

These removals have cost us nundreds of thousands of dollars, and no one can teil how soon a
new change may be made.

The Indians now at Standing Rock were first located at Grand River, and a military force was
requested and established to help govern them.
Soon afterwards they were moved up to Standing
Rock, and, being unable to do without troops, the
post at Grand River had to be moved there. The
post at Grand River had to be moved there. The
post of Fort Sully was established to control the
Yanctonals and Minneconjon Sloux, but the Agency
was moved up the river to get away from it, and
ha a little while a new poss had to be established
there. The post at the Lower Brule Agency was
subjected to and followed the same conditions.

The post of Fort Stevenson was established to
control the Gros-Ventres, whose Agency was at
Fort Berthold, and subsequently the Gros-Ventree
Agency was moved up to Old Fort Union, and Fort
Buford had to be established and enlarged in the
vicinity: and then the Gros-Ventres Agency was
moved up to Fort Feck, and the troops had to follow there; and then the Gros-Ventres Agency was
moved down
to Poplar Creek,—so that it will be seen that this
matter of moving agencies about was well understood. Now, these removals, which have absorbed millions of our appropriations in the last ten
years, would naturally suggest the 'inquiry, What
were the reasons which influenced them? It could
not be to have better soil or less expense, because
the soil was no better, and the expense of supply
was greater.

These changes, and the reports of army officers

the son was greater.

These changes, and the reports of army officers from the highest to the lowest (and which are to be found in the office of the General of the Army) on the subject of bad management, frauds, and corruptions, will furnish the on the subject of bid management, frauds, and corruptions, will furnish the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE EVIDENCE to sustain the remark made. In addition, I have had, by visits to Agencies and military posts, opportunity to get the views and impressions of people there, and I am led to the conclusion that the main cause of these removals was hostility to army officers, on account of their reports which come in the way of their official duties; and after the removals were made from place to place it was found that the Indians could not be controlled, and troops had to follow—first one company, and then a post. During the six and a half years of my service on the Pacific coast before the War, most of which time I was on Indian reservations, I observed the same jealousies, and arising from the same causes.

The changes named are only some of the instances of the expensive conditions attending the administration of Indian affairs which have to be borne by the army, and which

The changes named are only some of the instances of the expensive conditions attending the administration of Indian affairs which have to be borne by the army, and which CRY OUT LOUDLY FOR REFORM.

It can scarcely be possible that the Honorable the Secretary of the Juterior means to take up the defense of Indian management for the last quarter of a century; then why should he have used such language towards me as he has, in his communication to the Honorable Secretary of War? There can be no excuse for this but his want of knowledge on the subject, and that does not excuse the slifled tone and the language used:

To come down to the case in point, to which a general remark is sought to be applied. I wish to state that I established

THE POST OF FORT SILL

in person after the Agency of the Comanches, Klowas, and Apache-Comanches had been located at that point; that I spent several months there; that I have been at the Wichita Agency before and since it was established where it now is; that I have traveled all over that country in every direction; that I have over the country in every direction; that I have visited both Agencies since; that when the Secretary of the Interior says that the water at Fort Sill is bad he forgets that Modicine Bluff Creek, on which the largest name of the reasons for the establishment of the Agency, there can be a subject to the country in every direction; that I have traveled all over the subject of the Comanch of the reasons for the establishment of the Agency there. This creek unites with Cache Creek just above the Agency. The country for over a hundred miles in any direction, and that this was one of the reasons for the establishment of the Agency there. This creek unites with Cache Creek just above the Agency. The country for because of the condition of the timber of the buildings.

It is true the Indian Bureau may have saved the expense of the buildings at Port Sill and those at Wichita is not so great as to cause much difference in the condition of the timber of the Millings at

W. T. Sherman, General.

As to the recent letter of Secretary Schurz,
Gen. Sheridan still declines to have anything to
say. The above correspondence he furnished by
way of giving some explanation of the statements made in his annual report which called
forth the Secretary's letter.

THE ESCAPED CHEYENNES. THE INDIAN BUREAU TALKS BACK TO THE ARMY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hoyt, and the report of the Quaker Agent Miles, which follow, give the Indian-Bureau side of the story of the flying Chevennes who for so long a period kept the United States army at bay. Agent Miles makes out a good case for himself, and flatly ells some of the army-officers that they do not know what they are talking about :

Nov. 16, 1878. — The Hon. C. Schurz, Secretary of the Interior.—Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Agent John D. Miles on the Cheyenne outbreak. This paper is so full and complete in all its statements that it leaves very little to be added to give an accurate history of the whole transaction.

Cheyenne outbreak. This paper is so full and complete in all its statements that it leaves very little to be added to give an accurate history of the whole transaction.

The first inquiry in order is to ascertain and set forth precisely the amount of supplies of various kinds due to the Northern Cheyennes is 397. The total number of these Northern Cheyennes is 397. The total amount of boef due them under the treaty, for the year enning July 1, 1878, would be 914.276 pounds, or, in lieu of that, 152, 376 pounds of bacon; the amount of beef given to them was 1, 151, 988 pounds, to which add bacon and lard 10, 204 pounds. The amount of four to which they were entitled by the treaty was 152, 376 pounds; the amount given to them was 159, 024 pounds. The amount of corn due to them under the treaty was 152, 376 pounds; the amount given to them under the treaty was 152, 376 pounds; the amount of corn due to them under to them was 6,792. The amount of coffee due to them under the treaty was 12, 190 pounds; the amount of corn given to them was 6,792. The amount of the was 20, 315 pounds; the amount of sugar given to them was 20, 315 pounds. The amount of beans required by the treaty, there were given to them 2, 512 pounds of salt and 2, 483 pounds of soap, besides tobacco and baking-power. By the treaty they were entitled to eccive during the year supplies to the money-value of \$35, 346. They actually received supplies to the money-value of \$35, 340. This statement disposes of all the clamor that has been current during the year that the linding and the treaty they was that the linding the pounds of soap, besides tobacco and baking-power. By the treaty they were entitled to eccive during the year supplies to the money-value of \$35, 340. This statement disposes of all the clamor that has been current during the year that the linding did not receive rations to the amount to which they were entitled under the treaty.

On the 1st of July last, eighty Northern Cheyennes, were transferred to the Northern Cheyennes were transfe member of these Northern Cheyennes is 907. The the second of the authority of one Annot Chapter they are used in the authority of one Annot Chapter they are amount of boar two which they were entitled by the treaty was 10.4 for pounds; the amount of boar to which they were entitled by the treaty was 10.4 for pounds; the amount of boar to which they were entitled by the many the form of the control of the con

was the duty of the Agent to withhold supplies at times in order to compel the Indians to work, if it was possible to get them to do so. No blame can attach to the Agent for attempting to enfore this statutory provision.

I notice that Maj. J. K. Migner, Fourth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Reno, has made a statement as to the quantity of supplies required by the treaty for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and opposite which he attempts to piace the amount actually purchased for the current fiscal year, ending July 1, 1877. His statements are not accuracy, and I presume the reason for the inaccuracy, is, that the facts in the case are not within his reach. There were \$200,000 appropriated by Congress for the support of the Cheyenne and Arapahoes, the Knowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agencies. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are entitled under that appropriation to \$33,000; and there is a clause in the Appropriation act which permits the Indian Office to use the surplus that may arise in any one of the three tribes to cover any deficiency that may happen to either one. As the Wichitas contribute very largely to their own support, there will in all probability be a surplus sufficient to cover a part, if not the whole, of any deficiency there may be in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe appropriation.

So far there has been expended for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes \$142, 259, 90, which has purchased for them the following articles:

Pounds.

Bacon. 40,410 Beef. 3,754,000
Baking-powder. 1,500 Beans. 20,000
Conge. 30,000 Hominy. 2,500
Lard. 10,000 Sigar. 40,000
Soap. 10,000 Sigar. 40,000
Soap. 10,000 Sigar. 40,000
Flour. 90,100 Hominy. 2,500
Lard. 10,000 Sigar. 40,000
Flour. 90,100 Homing. 20,000
Flour. 90,100 Homing. 20,000
Flour. 90,100 Homing. 90,000
Flour. 90,100 Homing. 90,000
Flour. 90,100 Homing. 90,000
Flour.

contract, 4,787,500 pounds,—an amount of beef which will be quite sufficient for the purposes of the Agency.

Maj. J. K. Mizner, by his want of familiarity with the subject, is led into a serious error in his published statement, by his assumption that the treaty calls for both beef and bacon, when in fact it cails only for beef or bacon; and it is also determined by the treaty that half a pound of bacon is equivalent to one and one-half pounds of beef, net, or to three pounds of beef, gross: and, by this method of figuring, he arrives at the conclusion that there is a deficiency under the treaty so far, in the purchases of the current fiscal year, of 2, 807, 421 pounds of supplies. We have, at present, purchased within 462, 774 pounds of the dagregate weight of supplies called for by the terms of the treaty, and this is based upon the highest actual number of Indians that have been fed at any time at the Agency. We are criticled under the beef contract to call for an additional quantity of 937,500 pounds, which, when taken, will make 472,000 pounds more than the treaty requires.

The following is an accurate statement of the amount of supplies called for by the treaty for the largest number of Indians ever fed at the Agency, and also shows the amount accurately purchased so far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

Agent, as has been charged, but the blame rests elsewhere.

The statements to which this letter is a reply in detail are of the same character as the unfounded ascretions put forth almost dail in regard to the administration of Indian affaires and I would respectfully submit whether it would not be proper for officers in Government service to ascertain the facts in each and every case before making unwarranted publications. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

REPORT OF AGENT MILES.

The following is the report of Agent Miles:
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, CHEYENDE AND
ARAPANCE AGENCY, Indian Territory, Nov. 1.
1878.—Th: Hon. E. A. Hayt. Commissioner of
Indian Affairs. Washington. B. C.—Sus: I have
received your letter of Oct. 16.1878, inclosing an
article clipped from the New York Thoses of the
15th ult. touching the causes which led to the recent outbreak among the Northern Cheyennes.
I have submitted as patiently as I could to the
criticisms of the press, and have in no instance attempted to answer the unjust strictures made,—
believing that an attempt to do so would invoive
the expenditure on such defense of much more
time than I am able to spare from my official
duties: but, when a newspaper of the character
and standing of the New York Thoses joins in the
hue and cry, perhaps the time is ripe and the occasion opportune to embrace in one communication a reply to all.

hne and cry, perhaps the time is ripe and the occasion opportune to embrace in one communication a reply to all.

Conceding to the late Col. Lewis honesty of purpose in making his report to Gen. Sherican, that
the Cheyennes and the Arapahous were in a starying condition, hving on short rations, irregularly
delivered, I yet submit that he was in no-position
to know that this state of affairs existed. He was
in command of Fort Dodge, Kan.,—a military
post distant from the camps of these Indians 235
to 250 miles; and he never visited the Indians,
nor did the Indians wish him. His official statement was made on the authority of one Amos Chapman, a scout employed at Camp Supply, Indian
Territory, and it is very easily susceptible of
proof that Chapman made but one trip to this
country, and had but ittle to do with any Indians
except some Cheyenne women, with whom he bar-

to 100 persons have mitigated the panys of hungor? It would not have been sufficient to have satisfied one healthy man. Basing my conclusions on an absolute knowledge of all the facts, I state that, in the aggregate, these Northera Cheyennes received fully all that their treaty entitled them to.

The single ration as established by the Department might not be sufficient for a healthy adult, yet, as the same ration is issued to all, without regard to age, —babies included, —it certainly is sufficient to sustain life without any reasonable grounds for want; as, for instance, in a family of five persons there will be usually one small child who does not require meat, and consequently this ration of beef is distributed between the remaining four. It is the improvident habit of these people to consume the weekly issue of beef during the first three or four days after it has been issued; and the time intervening until the next issue has to be cked out by the indolent with the four and corn rations. All who occupy their time at work do not, as a general rule, require so much; but those with nothing in the world to occupy their minds fully nine-tenths of the time, they naturally take an interest beyond that of an industrious man in the zorging of his stomach. Therefore, I admit that the "certain specific rations which were to be given the Northern Chayennes... in consideration of their willinguess to live in the Indian Territory, were actually given, either as specified or in their equivalents.

It is also a noticeable fact that, while an Indian is a tremendous eater, he is also pressed with a wonderful facility for fasting, and can endure greater privation from food with less real suffering and fatigue on a march, than the average white person.

In regard to the two or three issues of coffee and

and fatigue on a march, than the average white person.

In regard to the two or three issues of coffee and sugar withheld from this band, and yet given to the Southern Cheyennes. I have to state that the coffee and sugar were withheld as stated, and under the authority given; but that they were withheld alike from those Northern and Southern Cheyennes who utterly refused to work. Under the treaty with these indians, they agree to assist in their own support; and it was to compel an attempt to perform what they promised that this measure was taken. Shall the Government abide only by its part of that agreement? Shall the few obstinate Indians that may chance to be located at an Agency be allowed to ignore their share of the contract with perfect impunity, for fear of creating a disturbance? I believe, for the good of this class of Indians themselves, and for the sake of the many who are better disposed, every good citizen will say. No.

The season for them to make an attempt (and I was willing to accept the "attempt") to farm, and try and become self-suporting, was at hand; the treaty they were governed by required that they this method of spring. he arrives at the contable was not consequent to make a the contable and management and the properties of the public money
to an unnecessary waste of the public money
to a support to the support to the public money
to a support to the support t

viz.: "In reply to your letter of the 22d Inst., asking information as to whether the 037 Northern Cheyennes who arrived at this post, under charge of Lieut. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, Aug. 5, and who were turned over to you Aug. 8, 1877, were disarmed previous to their arrival here, or by me before oeing turned over to your charge, I have to state that I understood that these Indians had been disarmed previous to their leaving Red-Cloud Agency, but I had no official information to that effect. Thus it will be observed that the impression was gained that they had been disarmed, while m fact they had not.

The Agent has been directly and inferentially charged with farmishing these Indians with arms and ammunition, and of a superior qualify to that of the army. As to the first charge, I answer that it is without foundation; and, as to the last, if there was any "superiority" in the matter, it must have existed in the manner of handling them, as the pattern in their possession, as stated by the Southern Indians, must have consisted mainly of the Springfield carbine.

there was any "superiority" in the matter, it must have existed in the manner of handling them, as the pattern in their possession, as stated by the Southern Indians, must have consisted mainly of the Springfield carbins.

I cannot conceive how any thinking person could imagine that a Civil Agent would wish, or ever dare, to place weapons in the hands of Indians, who might bring them to bear against himself and an unarmed force of employes. The Agent, with his family, of all others, desires that every bad Indian should be disarmed.

The office of Indian Agent was for years the synonym of fraud, and it is now almost a hopeless task for an Agent to prove his honesty. Each ontbreak of the naturally wild Indian, who cannot brook the restraints of civilization, no matter what the real cause may be, is attributed by an unthinking and unjust public to the Agent's fault. For my own conduct and actions in all public matters I court the most searching investigation, and am willing to abide the judgment of any number of fair-minded men, whenever it is thought expedient to investigate the conduct of this Agency, and its relations to the recent outbreak of the small band of Northern Cheyennes under the leadership of "Dull Knife." Very respectfully, No. D. Miles. United States Indian Agent.

RELIGIOUS.

LEAVITT STREET CHURCH. The members and friends of the Leavitt treet Congregational Church assembled last night at the church edifice, in numbers sufcient to fill the auditorium, to join in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Society. The event was made one of a social as well as a eligious character, and was thoroughly enjoyable in both aspects. The ladies had exercise rations and in the preparation of a bountiful collation. The former were greatly admired and the latter heartily enjoyed. The first hour of the evening was spen in social converse. The Rev. George H. Peeke, the pastor, called the gathering to the choir for music. Thereafter the Rev. E. F. Williams, of the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church, offered prayer. Mr. Peeke the nade a short address, welcoming the people of the congregation and the strangers present. He called upon Mr. J. N. Shaw for a historical state-

Mr. Shaw responded by reading what he was pleased to call a "Chronicle," written after the pleased to call a "Chronicle," written after the manner of the chronicles of Holy Writ. It was, in short, a review of the past ten years, and as such was highly interesting, apart from the vein of quiet humor which permeated it. From it was learned that the church was projected Nov. 21, 1868, and then organized at a meeting held at the Union Park Church. Forty-five people placed their names upon the roll, and subscribed \$1,050 then and there. Upon Thanksgiving Dav, 1868, the foundations were laid, and Jan. 10, 1869, the first service was held. Profs. Fiske, Barton, Haven, Patton, and other divines supplied the pulpit for some time. The first pastor was the Rev. Moses Smith. He was succeeded by the Rev. Moses Smith. He was succeeded by the Rev. Albert Businell, who after two vears gave place to the Rev. George H. Peeke, the present pastor. There had been in ten years 560 members of the church, 185 had removed, and there were now 384 active in the charch work. Of

noved. Mr. Nathan Wakefield, Jr., then read a finan

Mr. Nathan Wakefield, Jr., then read a financial statement of ten vears, showing how the money had been raised and expended. The recapitulation showed that in ten years the church had invested \$45,900 in property and current expenses, and \$5,400 in reperty and current expenses, and \$5,400 in charities. The church was now out of debt.

After another delightful selection, by the choir, Mr. M. J. Fiten, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, stated that the first Sabbath ten years ago there were seventy-three scholars. Now there were 300. The infant class numbered eighty scholars. The school was self-sustaining, was out of cebt, had 600 volumes in the library, and had given away \$300 in charities.

Mr. J. R. Dewey, one of the founders of the Society, made carnest and thankful remarks for its success. Mr. Peeke tnen read a letter from the Rev. Moses Smith, remarks for its success. Mr. Peeke then read a letter from the Rev. Moses Smith, now of Jackson, Mich. The Rev. E. F. Williams followed; with a short address, complimenting the church upon keeping out of debt, and being so eminent in Christian work. After another selection by the choir, the collation before referred to was partaken of, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social converse and general rejoicing over the successful and useful growth of that which was boin amid so many difficulties and raised among so many hardships.

It might not be amiss to add that the church edifice has thrice been enlarged and beautified as circumstances demanded, till now it is commodious, neat, and comfortable.

At a business meeting of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, held at No. 381 West Madison street last evening, the Committee to whom was referred the resignation of the pastor of the church, the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, submitted a series of whereases and resolutions, in which sincere regret is expressed for being called upon to take action upon so unpleasant a task, and reference is made to the good and successful work done by the retiring pastor, in spite of numberless obstacles that he constantly found in his way. The resignation was accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, and it was resolved that in tendering him their Christian love and regard, they were consoled by the thought that his ministrations would not be lost to those who might still desire to listen to truth from his lips, and that, as an independent unsectarism minister of the Gospel, they most heartly and lovingly wish him godspeed. The Free-Will Baptist Church and Society will be disbanded Dec. 1, and the hall will therefore be used by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin for an independent church.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Nov. 21.—The anti-Masonic Convention met this morning pursuant to ad-journment, Bishop Wright, of Iowa, in the chair. After the transaction of preliminary business, various committees were appointed. Prof. Fischer submitted a motion for the appointment of a committee on church corpora-tions and missions. The object of this move-ment was to aid anti-secret society churches in co-operation, and for the establishment of missions at the South. The motion was seconded, but caused considerable debate. Father Preston feared that this measure would inter-fere with the American Mission Association. Preston feared that this measure would interfere with the American Mission Association.

J. Bianchard favored its adoption. There were a great many mission societies at the South, but all of them were more or less mixed up with Masonic interests. The object of this movement was to furnish a channel for the services of all Christians opposed to secret organizations, and, in the socaker's opinion, it could only be done by the adoption of some measure similar to that suggested.

The Chairman was of this opinion too, as also were Mrs. H. Himman and others, and, the motion finally prevailing, the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee: Bishop Wright, President Blanchard, Elders W. W. Ames and J. M. Snyder, Messrs. D. P. Baker, E. D. Bailey, and O. M. Brown.

H. L. Kellorg presented a report on the work of the Association throughout the State during the past year. It showed that considerable progress had been made.

The report mentioned a great advance toward the unity of Christians against all forms of lodge worship and their entire separation from such influences all over the State. This was due to a better understanding of the true spirit of the lodge; that it was devil-worship, the same Pagan system as enfaged the furious Jehn and roused that mighty iconoclast Josiah to put forth the whole power of his realm to stamp out and destroy and make horrible these idolatries.

Experience speeches were resumed, Dr. Sheldon, of Union, the Rev. J. M. Sayder, of Wheaton, Elder D. P. Baker, editor of the Mathodist, Sycamore, testifying that their observations had served to convince them that secret societies were combinations of the devil, antagonistic to a Republican form of Government and the religion of Jesus Christ, that they were corrupting to youth, demoralizing to age,

dicated, the Rev. Parker Hurless, of Polo, Moderator.

The afternoon business was of little interest, being principally devoted to the disposition of committee reports.

The Committee on Nominations presented a report recommending the election of the following gentiemen as officers for the ensuing year: President, S. B. Allen, of Westfield College; Vice-Presidents, the Revs. A. H. Histt, D. P. Baker, S. L. Chittenden, D. S. Faris, M. Miller, and Moses Pettenrill. Esq.; Secretary, the Rev. Parker Hurliss, of Polo; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Hodge, of Chicago; Assistant Secretary, Prof. H. A. Fischer; Treasurer, H. L. Kellogg, of Wheaton, During the absence of the Committee on Enrollment, the Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., spoke on the crils of Masonry.

Fischer; Treasurer, H. L. Kellogg, of Wheaton. During the absence of the Committee on Enrollment, the Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., spoke on the evils of Masonry.

Elder J. F. Brown, of Evansville, Wis., followed in the same strain, denouncing Masonry as the sum of all villanies, its secrets harlots and abominations upon the earth.

The Committee on Resolutions reported recommending the adoption of several series of resolutions, one congratulating the President and Faculty of Wheaton College on the wiping out of the College debt, and on the victory God has granted the institution over its enemies: one commending the self-sacrificing devotion of anti-Masonic ministers, and urging a hearty co-operation of members in promoting the Gospel free from the taint and poison of secret fraternities; a resolution piedging the support of the Association to any political movement in opposition to secret organizations, and insisting upon the right of challenge of jurymen likely to be influenced by their secret obligations. Also a series of resolutions piedging the members of the Convention to prosecute the work in hand without cessation; as Christians to sever the worship of Christ in the churches from all allegiance to or affiliation with the worship of the lodges; as citizens to save the State from lodge incroachments by electing men to office who are free to serve without dictation from any other power; and finally, resolutions declaratory of the duty of the Church to oppose the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and of the Government to procure the outlawry and destruction of polygamy, which was a stench in the nostrils of all decent people, a disgrace to the nation, and an offense to God.

The report was after some discussion adopted, and the remainder of the afternoon session was occupied by U. M. Brown, of Oberlin, O., representative of the Elichpoor (India) Free Mission, with an account of his labors in that field. The address in its general features was similar to those delivered in Chicago during the past summer by M

MISCELLANEOUS. A meeting of the Congregational Missionary Society of the New England Church was held yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Blatchford presiding. Papers were read relative to the formation of missionary societies, the recent missionary meeting at Kalamazoo, etc.

Dr. W. P. Mackay and wife left this city yesterday morning for Boston, where they will spend Sunday. The Doctor expressed himself very much pleased with his visit and meetin here, and especially with the reports given his lectures in the morning papers.

The Cook County Sunday-School Convention convenes in Farwell Hall to-day at 9 a. m. Delerates are expected from each school in the city and county to be present at the Convention and report back to their schools the proceedings of the Convention and the progress and magnitud of the work.

A reporter of The Tribune called yesterday morning at the residence of the Rev. Edward Sullivan to ascertain whether or not that eminent divine would accept the call alleged to have been extended to him by St. George's Church of Montreal. Mr. Sullivan will not yet accept the call. The only reason which can be assigned to the rejection of the offer is that it has not yet been made, nor has Mr. Sullivan received any call whatsoever. Therefore, it would appear that the Montreal people are misinformed, and that Chicago is not yet to lose the pastor of Trinity Church.

The Society for the Promotion of Knowledge.

of Trinity Church.

The Society for the Promotion of Knowledge of the Old Testament will hold its regular meetings hereafter every alternate Monday, commencing Dec. 2, in the Methodist Church Block. The officers of the Society are: President, Francis L. Patton; First Vice-President, Dr. Worrali; Secretary, Arthur Little; General Superintendent, Bernhardt Maimon. The aims of the organization are, in a general way, to go back to remote times and the ruins of great revolutions in the world's government, and to study the Bible in the original tongue. The Society already has a membership of over fifty members, and is becoming more and more popular.

A conference meeting of the Rastern District.

A conference meeting of the Eastern District of the Norwegian Synod of the Evangetical Lutheran Church of America was begun vesterday forenoon in Our Savior's Norwerian Lutheran Church, corner of May and Erie streets, the Rev. O. Juul, pastor. Thirty-five ministers were present, and they discussed matters concerning the new Theological Seminary at Madison, Wis., that was opened up last September, with two professors. A third professor is said to be required, and the members of the Conference talked over the advisability of appointing one, but at the close of the afternoon session had not reached a conclusion, nor had any one been named for the place. In the evening a public meeting was held in the church, and religious exercises were engaged in, and the topic "Brotherly Love" discussed. The proceedings were conducted in the Scandinavian tongue, and will be continued until all the business is disposed of. eran Church of America was begun ves-

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TO RENT-2-STORY, CELLAR, AND ATTIC BRICK house, well located: duning-room, kitchen, and pariors on first floor: all modern improvements; only \$20 per month till May 1 to good tensus, fair rent after May 1; will sell, for special reasons, at a great bargain on easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-54.

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State-at., alcely-furnished rooms, with use of warm
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Miscellaneous

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WATED-A SMART BOY, ABOUT 18 TO years old, who can write a good hand. Address by letter only. F. BEOS., 125 LaSaile-st. WANTED—LABORERS AND BRICKLAYERS. P. J. SKATON, contractor, 38 and 60 Pacific-av.
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General housework; can give the best of reference.
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ment tenant. Address J. M. E., 101 Clark-st.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Sne Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock work on the Mark Master Decree. Visiting com-ons cordially invited. By order of the N. E. H. CHARLES B. WEIGHT, Secretary. ENTAL LODGE, NO. 38, A. P. & A. M.—Hall, availe-m.—Special Communication this (Frida.) ing at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the M. M. Degree, a brettren fraternally invited to attend. By

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Spe-al Communication this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock, Orinthian Hell, No. 187 East Kinzle-st., for work a the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordinaly in-ted. By order of

H. W. WOLSELET, W. M. WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 5th confe their, No. 78 Monroe-st. Work on First and Second Degrees. Visiting brethren conflictly invited. J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

shange yesterday closed at 99%.

A mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind., yester-day, resulted in the killing outright of seven men, and the wounding of many others. The ignition of gas by the miners'

The first Loan Exhibition under the anspices of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art, an organization composed of ladies of prominence in social circles, was opened last evening, and is chronicled as an event

In the case of the persons on trial for several days past in the Criminal Court charged with the 'management of the affairs of the late Protection Life-Insurance Company, the jury last evening rendered a verdict of "not ity." A different result was confidently cipated by many people who were liar with the history of the Protection

and forgiveness," is the verdict last evening reached in the case of Mrs. Andreson and her daughter, on trial before "a jury of their peers" in the Methodist Church, for the offense of having leased property under their control for the sale of beer and wine. If the same crucial test were applied to church members throughout the city in respect of the uses to which their property are converted by leasehold, there would be a

The Supreme Court of Florida has inter-posed its authority to prevent the perpetration of a fraud designed to count out the Re-publican candidate for Congress who was elected, and to count in the Democratic candidate who was not elected. The plan was to throw out the votes of three precincts in chus County, but the Supreme Court has issued a peremptory writ ordering that the votes be counted, and the result is the election of Bisser, Republican, by about 200

There is no longer any reason to doubt that ANGELL, the absent ex-Secretary and plunderer of the Pullman Car Company, has been identified at Lisbon, and is there under ar-rest. A telegram received in this city yesterday announces the fact that \$80,000 of the Company's stolen funds were found in ANGELL's on. If the man and money are refavor of the Portuguese Government, and not in conformity with any existing extradidition treaty between the two nations.

The big international robbery of \$5,500,-000 was completed yesterday by the pay-ment of the entire sum in gold, Minister Ween making the tender on behalf of the United States, while Salesbury for England accepted the plunder and gave his receipt therefor. The payment was accompanied by a formal notification to the effect that the United States protests against the swindle, and don't propose to have any more of it,—all of which her Britannic Majesty's Government pocketed complacently along with the ton and a quarter of gold which accompanied is

If it is possible to enforce the laws of the United States in Cincinnati, it should be possible in Charleston or New Orieans. Within three weeks from the date of his offense, Lieut. Brady, of the Cincinnati police, has been tried and convicted of inter-tering with a Federal Supervisor of Marketing. wer and the determination of the Govern-nt to punish fraud and violence. All it is asked is, that the laws shall be obeyed the South as well as in the North, and that in the event of their violation the pen es shall be equally swift and sure in

The old Ring in the County Board dies hard, and struggles desperately to consummate as many as possible of the unfinished steals before its last expiring breath is drawn; but the honest minority, aided by the firmness of the Chairman, and with the co-operation of the Republican county officers are offering a second of the county officers. ers, are offering a very effectual resistance They were able yesterday to defeat an at-tempt to rush through the Harms job of \$29,000, though it is evident that the Ring will not let go its hold upon this grab if it can find a way to hang on.

GAMBETTA and DE FOURTOU met yesterday "on the field of honor," and blazed away at each other with pistols. Both proved to be either very bad marksmen or else very badly 'rattled," since neither was able to hit the other. GAMBETTA called FOURTOU a liar in the course of a speech in the Assembly, but withdrew the language in deference to the ules of the House. This was satisfactory enough to the House, but not to Fourtou, who promptly issued a challenge to mortal combat. The question is, whether he is any the less a liar on account of having been shot at and missed.

The Indian troops, by order of the Viceroy, have crossed the Afghan border and captured an unoccupied fort. They are still moving forward in four columns toward the nountain passes, and will soon encounter fortifications, the capture of which will probably require strategy and some hard fighting. The greatest enemy of the invaders is the extremely cold weather, which is said to be eperating very injuriously on the English troops. It is thought that the British programme does not include the entire occupation of the Ameer's dominions during the present winter, but that they will endeavor to obtain possession of the important passes should the weather permit, and finish up the campaign on the approach of spring.

We print elsewhere a fresh installment spicy literature called out by the animated uarrel now in full operation between the cretary of the Interior and the leading fficers of the army relative to the manage nent of Indian affairs. The corresp furnished for publication by Gen. SHERIDAN, by permission of the Secretary of War, conains no reference to Mr. Schunz's recent letter, but relates chiefly to the consolida tion of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency a Fort Sill with the Wichita Agency some thirty miles distant. This cons and removal is regarded by Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN as exceedingly ill-advised, and they assert that the information upon which the change was ordered by the Secretary of the Interiorviz., that the water was unwholesome and the land worthless for agricultural purposes around Fort Sill-was false, and that it was furnished by parties who deceived and misled the Secretary for their own dishonest purposes. The correspondence is of interest as indicating the origin and progress of the present squabble between the War and Inerior Departments.

Diplomacy has ceased its work in the ne-otiations between the English Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the setlement will now be made with the sword, the formal proclamation of war having been issued. The history of these negotiations is a very brief one. Upon the accession of the dia, was instructed to offer to the Ameer cer-tain protection which he had previously asked, upon the condition that the English Government should have access to his territory in certain localities, ostensibly "where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquillity and independence of Afghanistan," which is the diplomatic way of saying that they wanted a place where they could watch Rus-Lord Lyrron sent an imposing expedition under command of Gen, Sir NEVILLE CHAM-BERLAIN to make this proffer to the Ameer. Meanwhile the Russian envoy had been already received at Cabul and the Russian Government, thus getting access to the Ameer in advance, prejudice him against the English to that extent that their expedition was not even allowed to set foot on Afghan soil. Then followed an ultimatum demanding a full and ample apology within six weeks' time, the reception of a permanent English mission, and amne to the tribes who escorted the English en voys. The six weeks expired on Wednesday last, and on that very day war was declared and the English army commenced to move. The declaration of war shows that the Ameer has chosen to defy the English Government and reject its ultimatum. That the English Government expected this result is the prompt movement of its forces. It has evidently put forth all its energies during these six weeks, to be in readiness for the striking of a hard blow. It has organized its forces pushed forward its material, and col lected an immense number of horses, camels, and elephants. It has a long march of nearly 290 miles beyond its railroad terminus on the Indus before it reaches the Afghan frontier, and the long time given the Ameer was simply for the purpose of placing the invading force upon a pow-erful footing. The result is that there are now 40,000 men moving in three columns upon Quetta, Candahar, and Jellallabad, the outpost of Cabul, and 40,000 men in reserve. There is an evident determination that the mistakes that led to the ELPHINSTONE disaster in 1842 shall not be repeated, an that when the blow is struck it shall descend with crushing force. That time will not come until spring. The present prompt and powerful advance means simply the occupation of the table lauds before the snow comes and the complete establishment of the army in the Ameer's dominions, so that when the spring opens it can rush with overwhelming force upon him and crush him before Russia can come to his

before Russia can come to his rescue or make any material headway in supplying him with arms and skilled officers. There are other considerations that make blow. The disasters of 1842 weakened the confidence of the native tribes in English prowess. A defeat, or even a repulse, at the present time would still further destroy confidence in the English, and enhance the prestige which the Russians have already gained by their diplomatic success in Cabul. It would open a fire in the rear among the hill tribes, as well as among the powerful native Indian tribes, who owe no allegiance to Great Britain, that would be fatal to the campaign, and set all Northern India in a campaign, and set all Northern India in a Ham sells in the City of Mexico at 31 cents

blaze of revolt. The English are in prelost all control of their provinces every time that they suffered a repulse. Defeat will weaken their hold upon India, while victory will just as certainly strengthen it.
Again it is to be considered that war may eak out at any time nearer home. That thing of patches and shreds called the Freaty of Berlin has already precipitated an nevitable conflict in Eastern Europe between the Danubian provinces and Turkey. t is doubtful in that conflict whether Tur tey can maintain herself alone against ulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece, the will have the sympathy of France and Italy, and it is not a matter of conjecture that if England, as the champion of Turkey, omes to her rescue it must be at the expense of war with Russia. In such an event, the prompt subjugation of the Ameer will be a matter of the highest importance, not only in relieving ber of two wars he same time, but in placing her in such a position of vantage that there will be no danger of a Russian attack on the Asiatic side. The defeat of the Ameer will give England possession of a frontier in Afghanistan four hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width, thus giving her a locality where she can watch Russia and compel the latter, if she seeks to mak a diversion by threatening India, to fight through a hundred miles of mountains, strong fortresses, and almost impenetrable passes, before she can ever reach the Indian frontier. The struggle with the Ameer is in reality the first step in the struggle with Russia. His punishment for his insult to the English envoys is a secondary matter as compared with the erection of a barrier against the Russian advance, to offset their iplomatic victory at Cabul, and inspire con fidence in the native tribes and their firme adhesion to the English Government. It is a bold game, and one that seems likely to

WINISTER POSTER'S LETTER ON TRADE WITH MEXICO.

We print this morning the material of the letter of Mr. FOSTER, United States Minister at Mexico, to the Manufacturer Association of Chicago. It will be remem bered that the Mexican Minister, Mr ZAMACONA, delivered an address before this Association some time in September, at Hershey Hall in this city, and at the recent Convention made another address, urging he establishment of close commercial com nunications and exchanges of commoditi etween the United States and Mexico, and eld out such flattering prospects of the im nediate and prosperous growth of such rade that we believe an expedition from this

ity to Mexico has been organized. Minister FOSTER, by a plain, clear, and men ilessly matter-of-fact statement, crushes this whole scheme of any increase of trade between the United States and Mexico to pow der, and scatters the powder to the wind However desirable and ordinarily natura uch trade with Mexico might be, there are uch objections to its possibility that no one nformed of the whole condition of affairs vill be any longer deluded on the subject The serious objections which forbid such trade are stated by Mr. FOSTER to arise from three sources: First, the want of communi cation : second, difficulties of tariff legislation; and third, the want of protection to life and property afforded by the National and Local Governments of Mexico. Under these heads his letter states substantially:

1. There is now a semi-monthly s from New York, one every three weeks from New Orleans, and a bi-monthly line from present English Government, Russia was San Francisco to the Pacific States of Meximaking such rapid progress in Turkestan co. All these lines are subsidized by the that the expenditure of \$150,000 a year by our Post-Office Department would greatly improve the water communications between an international railroad connecting the territory of the United States and Mexico. So far as the United States are concerned, the building of railroads to the Mexican line is rapidly reaching accomplishment, but noth-ing whatever has been or is likely to be done in Mexico with a view of connecting the two countries. All schemes to construct and operate such internationa road of necessity ask a joint guarantee of the protection to property and to rights for the two Governments. It is expected also that Mexico will subsidize such railroad, and that to make such subsidy available the United States will indorse the bonds given by Mexico. On the other hand, the people and the Government of Mexico are opposed to any joint guarantee of security to the property of the railroad. The Congress, which fully represents public sentiment, will never make any such arrange ment. Private capital will not seek invest ment in Mexico unless protected by some Government stronger than that of Mexico, and the Mexican Government will give no charters unless they so restrict and restrain the companies as to make them absolutely Mexican. The popular notion is that to enter into a joint arrangement with the United States would be to lead to the Americanization and finally the annexation of Mexico, and destroy Mexican nationality. Mexico has, however, chartered various railroad companies, but nothing has been done to build them. Mexico is too poor to subsidize railways, and, even if it did, could never pay them. There is but one completed road in the country,—that from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, -and that does not pay over 5 per cent over its operating expenses, while the interest on its debt is 8 per cent. The Government subsidy to this road has never been paid. The debt of Mexico, due in Europe, is \$125,000,000, and \$2,500,000 held in the United States. To secure this European debt, the duties on imorts are all pledged. For twenty-four years Mexico has never paid in full a half-yearly installment of interest, and since 1861 has never paid any interest at all. The salarie of the Government officers are largely in arrears, and, under these circumstances, Mexico is unable to aid or promote any inernal improvements whatever.

2. The Mexican tariff and regulations of foreign trade are even more forbidding of trade with the United States than the want of communication and the poverty of the Government. The tariff on foreign goods is in many respects prohibitory. The duties equal the cost price. After the national du-ties are paid there come the local tariffs, imposed on all foreign goods. These are levied by the State Legislatures, which consider foreign goods a fair subject for special taxation. All foreign goods are imported through the Custom-House at Vera Cruz, and Mr. Foster gives an interesting statement of how the charges grow in the hands of the Mexican officials. Thus, one article coating \$33 in New York costs with the costing \$33 in New York, costs, with the charges, in the City of Mexico, \$92; \$1 in New York becomes \$2.82 in Mexico. New York at 56 per barrel costs, delivered in the City of Mexico, \$29.03. Crackers costing in New York 5½ cents per pound cost 20 cents in Mexico. Salt costing \$2 per barrel in New York reaches \$20.40 in the City of Mexico. City of Mexico. Milwankee beer, which costs \$13 per barrel at New Orleans, costs \$35.61 in Mexico. Thus the tariff, national and local, swells the cost of all foreign goods On the only completed railroad,—that from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, a distance of 263 miles,—the freights are from \$54 to \$76 per ton. As the transportation of the rest of the country is done on other kinds of reads, all of them in horrible condition, the enormous cost of transportion to interior points may be estimated. Mr. Foster est mates that the whole number of persons is Mexico who are likely ever to purcha ported goods does not exceed one million. Mexicans following the processes in use 3,000 years ago. The price of wheat in the City of Mexico is from \$2 to \$2.50 per bus All payments are made in silver, and the Government exacts a duty of 5 per cent on a silver exported. The long-established rule of trade is for importers to sell goods on a credit of twelve months. The silver is brought at long intervals in large trains, and has to be moved under armed protection. Chicago manufacturers who have been ex-pecting to establish a large trade with Mexico can form their own opinion as to the prospect of doing business under these cir

3. Mr. Fosten thinks there would be good opening for investments by American n mining property, if there were any security or protection afforded by the law or the Government. Such business is subjected to all manner of difficulties. Life and property are equally insecure. Raids and forced loans, exactions and plunder, are common, and murder is not unusual. To move the silver from the country, it costs from 13 t 15 per cent in the various forms of taxes.

There is no population in Mexico to con ame foreign goods. Outside of the few industrial cities, the laboring population are employed not more than half the time, and then at wages not greater than from 121 to 25 cents per day. Counting the unemployed time, their earnings do not average more than 121 cents a day. Two-thirds of thes people are Indians, and these at that rate of wages and the high cost of imports are not apt to become consumers of Chicago breadstuffs, provisions, or manufactured goods Mr. FOSTER declares that single counties in the United States consume more foreign goods than will be consumed in the whol Mexican Republic.

Mr. FOSTER devotes a considerable part of his letter to the subject of the insecurity of life and property in Mexico, and the inability of the Government to redress the wrongs. The Belgian Consul-General, traveling through the country by the direction of his Government, under the protection of a military guard furnished by the Mexican Government, was robbed and plundered on the highway, and afterwards found that the robbers were part of the regular troops who had taken this means to collect the pay the Government was not able to give them. The records of the American Legation are burdened with the complaints of American residents who are robbed and plundered of their mining property, which is pillaged or confiscated by the lecal Governments; but there is no redress, the Government being powerless. He closes this branch of his letter by the history of an American merchant who was subjected to various robberies, and was finally murdered, the Mexican officers respectively participating in robbing the

bing each other. The only foreign merchants now in the country are the Germans, the English hav-ing been practically forced to abandon the country, and he explains how the Germans have succeeded, and suggests that Americans may possibly succeed in the same way. We invite our readers to the letter of Mr. FOSTER, which is exceedingly interesting, and is especially so at this time, as explod-ing the rather romantic and rosy-tinged expectations raised by the speeches of the Mexican Minister, Commerce needs protection and security, and such things are unknown in Mexico. The Government is powerless and bankrupt; the people ignorant, rude, and with no idea of governmental authority. The ruling feeling of the nation is a flerce hatred of the United States. The country wants no trade nor any kind of intercourse with the American people, and so long as this is a national sentiment it is idle to speak of commercial relations with Mex-

Tie British forces advancing upon the Ameer of Afghanistan are the Peshawur Pass column of 20,000 men and eighty guns, the Kooram Valley column of 8,000 men and twenty-four guns, and the Quetta column of 15,000 men and sixty guns; total, 43,000 men and 164 guns. Reserves of 40,000 men are forming in the rear of those columns to reinforce them as occasion may require. The London News says:

may require. The London News says:

The Peshawar column, having the town of that name for its immediate base, is evidently given the most ardinous and important work to perform. It is, therefore, the strongest of all the three columns, and, though immediately commanded by Sir S. Biowne, will presently be accompanied by Sir Stephened by art recently—and the other difficult doffles intervening between our frontier and the enemy's Capital. The two main columns are those which start respectively from Peshawur and Quetta, and of these the former is, as we have said, the most important, and will be the regulating force,—that is, all the other columns will conform to its movements. Each column, even that operating by the Koorum Valley, is strong enough to be independent in a certain sense,—that is to say, will not be exposed to the danger of being crushed by a concentration of the enemy. At the same time, all three columns will combine their movements, so that they may give each other mutual support and co-operate in the general design of the campaign. By this arrangement not only will the work of the Commissariat be facilitated, but the enemy's forces will be divided and his attention distracted.

Col. Davis was elected to Congress in the second District by a clear majority over the ombined votes of all his competitors, as follows, s per official count: .10,347 Kehoe (Democrat) Feich (Fiat) Schilling (Communist) Condon (Independent Der Davis over all..... Davis over Kehoe.

The only man who opposed the nomination of ien. Garrield in the District Congressional Convention has gone crazy and been sent to the Insane Asvlum. The correspondent does not add, what might readily be inferred, that it was a judgment upon the poor man for his obstinacy in objecting to so good a man as GARPIELD, and it will be well for Ohio delegates to nominating conventions hereafter to make a note of it. It is a phase of Ohio politics that we earnestly

There is a disposition in some parts of the West and South to find fault with the course of the New York banks in giving notice that they will receive silver dollars after the lat of January only as a special deposit to be returned in kind. Some of the silver demangages are relling the people that aliver fairs a level tender the banks will be the silver fairs a level tender the above.

This gintleman from Dublin imagines be has said something awful witty and killing smart. How does the College Green man happen to know that the Government will not redeem greenbacks with silver? Under what legal athority will SHEBMAN refuse to redeem then silver as well as in gold? If the Secretary of he Treasury should undertake to play any disinating trick of the sort sugger Herald donkey he would quickly find himself brought up with a round turn by Congress. He will not attempt such a thing. Redeeming silver in greenbacks is a pretty fair-sized Celtic bill or note promising to pay a dollar, but is the veritable dollar itself. It is not a promise to pay, but is the thing that pays a debt. It is solid, intrinsic value, -actual property as wel as constitutional legal-tender money. The Herald writer talks like a fool.

lay that the Hon. WILLIAM ALDRICH was inority candidate, having received less half the vote cast; that the aggregate votes given to the Democratic, Greenback, and Socialist candidates combined exceed those cast for him. But the official count disproves this ertion. Mr. ALDRICH had a majority all of 863 votes. This is the official result: Aldrich-Cook County......

5.026

Aldrich over all "JIMMY" DOOLITTLE's proposition to renew the income war tax in time of peace, and make it "progressive" and confiscatory, did not meet with the wild and joyous acceptance that he fondly hoped when he commer demagogical crusade against "capital" and

An army officer says that it seems to him See retary SCHURZ has been "blinded to the corruptions and iniquities of the Indian Bureau. Well, then, why don't somebody who knows all about it proceed to open the blind eyes of Mr. rect information he can get in relation to the management of that part of his business, and calls pointedly for all the facts in anybody' possession. The secretary is in the pursuit o nowledge under difficulties.

Another so-called Commercial Convention to meet in New Orleans Dec. 3. It is doubtful however, whether it will be able to suggest any more subsidy projects than the one recently held in this city. The Mississippi levee busi ness, which was inadvertently omitted by the Chicago gathering, will be likely to come in for a share of attention, and that impracticable scheme will be pushed to the front, and be coupled with Tom Scorr's Pacific

The Young Republicans of Massachusetts co lucted the last campaign with an industry and a thoroughness that bore good fruits at the poils. They printed and distributed 628,900 documents, sent out 62,256 documents of the State Central Committee, and caused 123 peeches to be made-all at their own expense Povernor-elect TALBOT has written to the organ zation a letter in which he expresses his hearty oppreciation of the work accomplished by it.

Said Senator BECK, of Kentucky, the oth day, to a Cincinnati reporter,—speaking of the course of the New York Clearing-House in re gard to silver: "I think that it becomes a seri-ous matter when the banks set themselves up He added that he was mistaken if the people of this country would stand much interfer

Speaking of the Connecticut Senatorship, the Springfield Republican says that "the willingess of Gov. JEWELL to accept the office is en tirely undisguised. He has taken his own can vass in hand in a 'business-like' way that is be ginning to strike others as savoring of a monop oly." It is of the opinion that HAWLEY, hav been just elected to Congress, is practically

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—Will you please an swer, through THE DAILY TRIBURE, whethe JAMES E. ANDERSON, who testified befor the Porter Committee, is the same ANDERSON who was member of the Louisiana Returning Board!

He is not. The Returning-Board Anderson's "front" name is Thomas. Red-headed Jim, the professional liar, is no relation of the Returning Board man. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will not die happy until "by the laws and Constitution of the United States and by the Constitution and laws

of every State in the Union the right of suffrage is recognized and secured without distinction of sex as well as of complexion or race." Evidently, if Mr. GARRISON expects to be an eve-witness to all that, he is making calculations to live a long time yet. The Tribune figures out a Republican gain in New York since 1876 of 54,742. Except in New York City, Democracy seems to have gone to the wall everywhere in the State, and even in the

city the Tammany Hall Ring was ingioriously defeated. A good man on the ticket for President in 1880 will make the 'Empire State as certain for the Republican candidate as Vermont In its notice of the appointment of A. OAKEY HALL, ex-Mayor of New York, as city editor of the World, the Tribune refers to what "the late MANTON MARBLE" once said of him, to-

wit.: That "OAKEY HALL may be a very sma

man, but he can never be city editor of the

keep the Southern claims question out of Congress till after 1880, in order to be able to say that the party has no interest in the payment of them. This will not be sufficient. The party must vote to make such payment impos-

The Washington Star makes note of the fact that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, "another opposed to the course of the President, had a long conversation with the latter at the White House on Monday." Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, may call next.

The wood and coal dealers here and elsewhere are about to unite in a petition to the weather officers to have a cold snap put upon the boards as soon as possible. The mild weather con-tinues to the serious detriment of their sales, but to the delight and encouragement of their

The footings of the late election in New Jersey as compared with former years are as fol-

Congress, 1878.. 90, 488 80,029 24,009 616 Governor, 1877.. 85,094 97,837 5,058 1,438 President, 1876.. 103,517 115,956 712 43 County, 1875.... 81,769 79,880

When SCHURZ and SHERIDAN take off their oats and roll up their sleeves, we shall then

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman Tells How He Shall Manage the Resumption Business.

The Greenback Dollar to Be as Good as Any Other After

Jan. 1.

Little Trouble Anticipated in the Matter of Redeeming Legal-Tenders.

The \$5,500,000 Halifax Award Duly Paid in London Yes-

Secretary Thompson's Annual Talk About

His Little War Fleet.

RESUMPTION.

THE REDEMPTION QUESTION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The attention of Secretary Sherman having been called to the clause in the Specie-Resumption act which proin coin at the New York Sub-Treasury, the Sec retary said he had studied the law so thorough regards New York he considered mandatory yet at the same time the law did not prohibi him from redeeming in other cities. Secretary Sherman said: "I hold the meaning of the Recemption act to be that the legal-tender dollar shall be as good as the gold dollar anywhere and everywhere in the United States on and after the 1st of next January." The question was then asked of the Secretary whether he would redeem greenback to the same as in New York. To this he anwered: "It is a question of expediency. I do not yet know exactly; but I do not think the law prohibits us from taking legal-tenders for cisco, or anywhere else. I answer that the law means that a greenback shall be

AS GOOD AS THE BEST DOLLAR after Jan. 1. I shall give it a full and thorough est, and round all the sharp corners to make it vork smoothly."

"How about the refusal of the New York anks to take silver on deposit?"
"That, officially, I know nothing about. It is he banks' affair, and not the affair of the Sec etary of the Treasury. Mr. Coe, and other New York bankers, came down here and made sugrestions. After a talk they went home and nade propositions to the Clearing-House. I their suggestions to simplify and aid res

The Secretary then recapitulated the prositions which were submitted through Mr.
Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer of the United
States at New York, and then the regulations
agreed upon by the Clearing-House Association,
and said: "These are decisions of the banks;
they are not mine. I have nothing to do with
them excepting to carry out, my proposaltion to them excepting to carry out my proposition to the banks, which proposition they accepted." Secretary Sherman says that it is his purpose ost certainly to

most certainly to

HAVE REDEMPTION SIMULTANEOUS
throughout the country, and not confined to
New York alone. He is disposed to receive customs, a certain amount in greenbacks after
Jan. 1, even without any specific authority of
law, in order to aid resumption. The truth is,
however, that full practical details as to the
constitution of resumption have not been deterowever, that full practical details as to the perations of resumption have not been deternined. It is possible that it may be decided of to concentrate all the gold in New York, ut to distribute it at other money centres. The proposition submitted by Assistant Treasrer Hillhouse to the Clearing-House Associa-The proposition submitted by The proposition submitted by Hillhouse to the Clearingtion will go to to operation from and after Monday next. This letter was published in all the New York papers of Nov. 13, and embraces the point relative to the exchange of warrants on the Treasury.

THE SILVER OUESTION. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21 .- The following Baker, of Indiana, and Secretary Sherman on

Mr. Baker-Mr. Secretary, how are you geting along in the matter of silver ? The Secretary—I can't get silver away from centres, and the consequence is that the dollars come back into the Treasury for customs-dues.

1 have no doubt that if we could listribute sliver all through the country it would stay in circulation

Mr. Baker-The trade dollar, how about that? The Secretary-It is a sort of fraud dollar. It s simply bullion in its intent. Mr. Baker-But it was once a legal-

to \$5.

The Secretary—Yes; but that feature of it was repealed before it got into circulation here, and ought never to be made legal-tender. It was intended to help the China trade. It is the complete the china trade. It is the complete the china trade of the china trade in the china trade is the china trade of the china trade in the nothing more nor less than so much bullion, and should not by Government stamp be made sub-ect to the whim of the importer or exporter, who is guided by the ever-changing value of sil-

> SETTLED. THE HALIFAX AWARD PAID OVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.-In pure of instructions from the Secretary of State, the American Minister in London, Mr. Weish, to-day tendered the British Government, in the person of Lord Salisbury, the sum of \$5,500,000 gold, accompanying the payment with the fol-lowing communication. The receipt was acgold, accompanying the payment with the following communication. The receipt was acknowledged by Lord Salisbury in Jue form:

Legation of the United States, London Nov. 21, 1878. — My Lord: I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender the by the President of the United States to tender the head of the property of the sum named by two concurring members of the Fisheries Commission lately sitting at Halifax under authority imparted thereto by the Treaty of Washington to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in treaties and the security and value of arbitration between nations above all question in its relations with her Britannic Majesty's Government, as with all other Governments. Under this motive the Government of the United States decides to separate the question of withholding payment from considerations touching the obligation of this payment, which have been presented to her Majesty's Government in correspondence, and which it reserves and insist upon.

I am, besides, instructed by the President to say that the Government of the United States deems it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two Governments in all future treatment of any questions relating to the North American fisheries that her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure, of the value of participation by our clitzens in the shore fisheries of the British Provinces, and its process sgains the actual payment now being considered by her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiezence in such measure, or as warranting any inference to that effect. I have, etc.

John Welsh.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE. THE ANXIOUS ONES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The fact tha

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The fact that the Grand Jury makes no returns in the matter of the indictment of persons alleged to be implicated in the Custom-House frauds creates considerable anxiety on the part of those personally interested in the matter here. One or two have expressed a desire that they might have an opportunity of having their counsel get into the Grand Jury Box, as Ayer did in the interest of Register Hibbard. Recent incurries makes it appear clear that no direct intervention will be made from the white House in the matter of Supervising Architect Hill, and that no movement will be made from there to remova him. Secretary Sherman is supposed to have been notified that the President will not interfere in the matter. It is not understood that Secretary Sherman is favorably disposed towards the application of the friends of W. W. Boyington that the office be given him. In case till should be indicted, the situation might be different, and the Secretary might as spend him.

In the case of Walsh, at St. Louis, ceedings under indictment were

ceedings under huneshood him, he was suspended.

From present appearances it seems probable that, if Secretary Snerman thinks him guilty under the indictment, he will suspend him pending trail. If he does not think him guilty he will allow him to retain his office. THE INDIAN SERVICE. GEN. SHERMAN ON THE PENDING FROM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Gen. Sherm
was asked to-day, What will be the upshot
the present Indian fight? He replied:
think Sheridau will respond with some warm
to Secretary Schurz. It is an easy matter
raise a tirade against officers of the army,
he will find out his mistake, for Sheridan bushels, of evidence to sustain bits.

bushels of evidence to sustain his sid bushels of evidence to sustain his side the case, and he will be for equal to the emergency. There is difficulty," he continued, "about running Indian Bureau when the Indians are all peace. But when they take it into their it to go on the warpath, then the Interior De ment is compelled to rely on the army to trol the Indians. The transfer of the Ir Department to the War Department, whi the real basis of controversy, amounts, if fore, to the simple question whether the tain shall go to Mohammed or Mohammed

THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The est for the support of the navy for the next fisc year are about the same as the sum appropria year are about the same as the sum appropriated during the last session of Congress for the year ending June next, namely, about \$14,000.

The report of the Secretary will show that the appropriations have not only been confined within the proper limits, but there is a small balance to the credit of the naval and me balance to the credit of the naval and maria corps. Unless Congress shall order the build-ing of new vessels, the Secretary, with the mean asked for, can render those we now have more efficient, and keep them in good repair. Our navy is in a much better condition than it was a year ago, and well adapted to a peace establish-ment; but even in case of war with a foreign Power ninety vessels for hostile purpose-tiors and six frigates for coast defense, together with two torpedo boats, experiments with which

THE TARIFF.

PROPOSED CHANGES. Special Dispatch to The Tri WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21 .- There is thority for the statement that the foll changes in the tariff laws will be recomm by Secretary Sherman in his forthcomin nual report: First, the abolition of the ent system of testing the quality of sugar, and establishment instead both of the color and polariscope test, limiting dutiable trais of sugars to only two classes. Sec any deduction or allowance what porter to provide by insurance whatever losses may be su in this respect. Third, to tax deese ing to weight only, making the duty the duties on gloves, and to fix specific duties

sponding to the tons, etc.

The foregoing amendments meet with the approval of leading officers connected with the customs division, who express the opinion her they would result advantageously slike to the Government and to the honest importers.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE GENEVA BALANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Grave double WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Grave donbine manifested as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to have covered into the Treasury to have covered into the Treasury the unclaimed portion of the Geneva award which reaches nearly \$10,000,000. There was abundant authority for destroying the bond and Secretry Sherman claims that there was good authority for covering \$10,000,000 into the Treasury; but Congress, by a decided rote, re-fused to make such disposition of the fund, and representatives of claimants upon the remainder of the award will certainly insist that there was no authority for devering the money into the Treasury. Under the action of the Se the Treasury the money now below: Government, and cannot be secured for pose without a reappropriation.

There is a report, not authenticated, that new Commissioner of Patents has decline grant a patent to Edison for the latest elect

The United States District-Attorney for the district to-day entered suit against G. Worthington, late Collector of Customs at Charleston, and A. R. Shephard, Hardy Solomon, and Thomas C. Dunn, his sureties, for the alleged mi propriation of \$1,815 while said Worthing was Collector.

Senator McDonaid says that McCape will a test the seat of Godlove 8. Orth. McDona claims to know of very important erdes which has been accumulated in favor of McCape's claim. One of the charges is that two ty-five students not residents of the State votal for Orth.

for Orth.

GLOVER VS. LINDERNAN.

Representative Glover writes that he will be here early next week, and will call a meetiar of his Committee to consider his report on affairs of the Mint. It is understood that he has a ready made one report on this subject, but when the abstract was published Linderman appeared before the Committee and so effectually used up its strong points that Glover was fored to reconstruct it and incorporate new material. His experts have been gathering this new material, and in the meantime facts not altogether savory with regard to the experts have transpired, which will doubtless be placed in efficience. Linderman stands high in the estimation of Mr. Sherman, and it is not improbable he may be his own successor.

NEW PAPER.

he may be his own successor.

NEW PAPER.

It is stated, on good authority, that a company has been formed, with a capital of \$150.000, to start a new 1-cent daily newspaper of the size of the Telegram. Joseph Howard, Jr., will be its additor.

be its editor.

THE POUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent losn to-day, \$1,020,000. THE QUAKER AGENTS.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21.—The Executive committee of the Society of Friends on Indian

affairs has been in secret session in this cit past two days, and closed their labors this evening. Delegates were also present from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Western States, including Iowa and Kamas-They reported some 16,000 Indians under their They reported some 16,000 Indians under their care at seven Agencies at the beginning of the vear, since which time three Agencia have been taken from them and pland in charge of Agents nominated by politicians. Of those remaining under their care fair progress is reported in education and agriculture, and they consider their agents have done their work well. The object of the meeting was to protest against the action of the Secretary of the Interior, in taking the three Agencies from the care of Friends and gring them to politicians. They express confidence in their method, which they claim would, if pursued, cause a steady progress of the Indianatowards civilization and self-support.

TEMPERANCE.

Appeled Disorded to The Tribuna.

Mendota, Ill., Nov. 21.—The second anniversary of the institution of Star Temple No. 3.

United Order of Ancient Templars, of Mendots, was celebrated this evening at the Baptist Church, in this city. The congregation, which was very large, was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Colwell and Mr. George Woodford, the renowned temperance worker. The usual view resulting from intemperance were depicted in the deepest dyes, and a desire that the Legislature will assist in the work of prohibition was urged to be procured by influence.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—During the sthirty days seventeen whalers have arrived this port from the North, bringing 7,700 bars of oil, 60,800 pounds of whalebone, and 28 pounds of ivory. The Siberia is the only reanow expected, and she will not add materiate to the above totals. The cutch is unusuallight.

Mr. Foster's Letter Commercial Condi That Countr

No Encouragement ican Merchants to There.

The Ruinous Rate of a Tax on Foreign

Bare Possibility Speculation in Mining.

But Even This Busines Down by Excessive ation.

Balf the Population of Mexic of Totally Ignerant In

No Security for Life or Pro Part of the Ren

Even the Government Officin Murder and Rob

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.— Mr. Foster is introduced by a cop of invitation from George S. S. Manufacturers' Association of the Manufacturers' Association of to attend the recent meeting the cipal paper of Minister Foster is Mr. Carllie Mason, President of turers' Association, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1878. The principal parts of the cipal parts of t far as they relate to the co, may be thus summarized:

Mr. Foster went to Mexico w
alted ideas of the developme between the two countries which now has, and still thinks the ex mercial relations the most pot cent method of preserving peace Zamacona, as time elapsed, has learning of obstacles to the ex-commerce. Mr. Foster says: Hall, and during his visit to Zamacona spoke of flattering enemiarged trade and a prosperor while I must necessarily write in a ties, embarrassments, and dang cannot hope for such a cheerful to the control of the con it is just as important to the pr turers and business men of C something of the latter as to be turers and business men of Ch something of the latter as to be a the former. In considering a new mercial enterprise, information on three points: First, means tion; second, tariff and trade third, protection which is to be at sons and property in a new count was prominent at the Hershey The third was briefly referred to was not even mentioned."

was not even mentioned."

Mr. Foster's paper is confined points, and is supported by off testable facts and figures. The first, the means of confined points.

VERY IMPERFECT New York, and one every the New Orleans, touching at imguif ports; also one twice a another from Mazutlan and the Gulf of California. Additional care single lines from the Atlan The steamers each receive a su Mexican Government, but none for States. Minister Foster think States Post-Office Department \$150,000 annually in improving t ties with Mexico. It would do

The great want of the two commercial point of view, is a railroad connecting the City of M railroad system of the United S railroad system of the United Supported by the Hershey Hall in SenorZ amacona. Examining the of a realization of this necessary ister Foster finds that so far States is concerned the problem solved with the Southern Pacific Mexican territory, however, all o

Mexican territory, however, all of HAS YET TO BE DON The answer to the question, We can be done? Involves as many relating to legislative and final Mexico, not to speak of peace a serament. The questions are: lation is needed? Second, who bility of obtaining it? Third, we of subsidy would Mexico give prise?

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American capitalists have frequent with Minister Foster on this sure always insisted on a joint guaration to the capital and property by the two Governments of the and Mexico and in some institution to the capital and property by the two Governments of the and Mexico and in some institution to the capital and in some institution to the states should indorse guarantee the credit might give. The Hershev took the same view. Americ Foster says, cannot lose sight of tury of disorder and revolution there is a general conviction and they cannot safely invest their mailroad enterprise in this coul protection of the United State by some treaty stipulation or oth goes with it., Mr. Foster express that the Mexican Government. Itemper of its people, will not a such condition. Proofs to suppowould seem, he thinks, unnec illustration, Senator Morgan's tion with respect to Mexico, winter in the United States Se to build a railroad to the City denounced at the latter place as establish an American protectors with the ultimate of its annex Mexican Congress has made its clear on this point. In 1873 a cetered into by the Executive witional Railroad Company, of construction of a railroad to the Most Onerous conduction the charter against the construction of a railroad to the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the constru

were inserted to the charter agai capitalists. None of the charter agai capitalists. None of the chart valuable for the reason that Amists are very loth to invest the Mexican enterprises without security than has been offered estecially are they unwilling to nationality for the sake of built in a foreign land, and to covenant renounce the intervention of the ment in case of a denial of just recognized by the general princitional law, but denied in the city grants the railroads, except an would be valueless to American Most Mexicans consider a railroad toat more desirable than to the indeed, there is a widespread for railroad connection with the would lead the trailroad to the findeed of the connection with the would lead the trailroad to the first content of the connection with the would lead the trailroad connection with the would lead the content of the connection with the would lead the content of the connection with the would lead the content of the connection with the would lead the content of the connection with the would lead the connection with the connection wi

nded. present appearances it seems probable Secretary Snerman thinks him guilty the indictment, he will suspend him trial. If he does not think him guilty, illow him to retain his office.

E INDIAN SERVICE. Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

INGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Gen. Shere to-day, What will be the upshot a to-day, What will be the upshot of ent Indian fight? He replied: "I eridan will respond with some warmth ary Schurz. It is an easy matter to rade against officers of the army, but find out his mistake, for Sheridan has

of evidence to sustain his side of e., and he will be found the emergency. There is "he continued, "about running of Bureau when the Indians are all at when they take it into their he the warpath, then the Interior De compelled to rely on the army to con-lindians. The transfer of the Indian ent to the War Department, which is basis of controversy, amounts, there-he simple question whether the moun-igo to Mohammed or Mohammed to

THE NAVY.

ESTIMATES. ort of the navy for the next fiscal ut the same as the sum appropria the last session of Congress for the g June next, namely, about \$14,000, report of the Secretary will show that roper limits, but there is a small credit of the naval and ess Congress shall order the build-resselr, the Secretary, with the means to vessels, the secretary, with the means, can render those we now have more and keep them in good repair. Our is much better condition than it was a and well adapted to a peace establishmety vessels for hostile purposes could esupplied. These include fifteen monsix frigates for coast defense, to ether turneds bosts experience.

THE TARIFF. PROPOSED CHANGES.

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NEW PAPER.

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MEXICO.

Ir. Foster's Letter on the Commercial Condition of That Country.

To Encouragement for American Merchants to Trade There.

the Buinous Rate of Exchange a Tax on Foreign Commerce.

A Bare Possibility Exists of Speculation in Silver Mining.

But Even This Business Is Ground Down by Excessive Taxation.

half the Population of Mexico Composed of Totally Ignerant Indians.

To Security for Life or Property in Any Part of the Republic,

In the Government Officers Engage in Murder and Bobbery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The letter of f invitation from George & Bowen, of the ers' Association of the Northwest, to attend the recent meeting there. The prin pal paper of Minister Foster is addressed to Mr. Carille Mason, President of the Manufac-turers' Association, Chicago, Ill., under date of Oct 8, 1878. The principal parts of this answer, to far as they relate to the commerce of Mexi-m, may be thus summarized:

Mr. Foster went to Mexico with the same ex altad ideas of the development of commerce between the two countries which Mr. Zamacon a now has, and still thinks the extension of commercial relations the most potent and benefi cent method of preserving peace on the always-disturbed border, but Minister Foster, unlike lamacons, as time elapsed, has been constantly earning of obstacles to the extension of that emmerce. Mr. Foster says: "In Hershe, field, and during his visit to Chicago, Seno Ismacona spoke of flattering expectations of marged trade and a prosperous commerce, while I must necessarily write in part of difficul is, embarrassments, and dangers, so that I annot hope for such a cheerful welcome; but it is just as important to the prudent manufacturen and business men of Chicago to know smething of the latter as to be entertained by the former. In considering a new field of communical enterprise, information should be had a three points: First, means of communications are communications. nd, tariff and trade regulations ass and property in a new country. The first as prominent at the Hershey Hall meeting. The third was briefly referred to. The second

Mr. Foster's paper is confined to these three facts and figures. miab to syttled

VERY IMPERFECT.

les York, and one every three weeks from Orleans, touching at important Mexican fulf ports; also one twice a month from San nother from Mazztlan and the ports on the self of California. Additional communications es single lines from the Atlantic gulf ports. he steamers each receive a appoint he steamers each receive a subsidy from the Mexican Government, but none from the United states. Minister Foster thinks the United tates Post-Office Department should spend \$150,000 annually in improving the postal facilities with Mexico. It would double the steam

The great want of the two countries, in a commercial point of view, is an international alread connecting the City of Mexico with the allread system of the United States. This is supported by the Hershey Hall meeting and by benorZ amacona. Examining the probabilities of a realization of this necessary feature, Min-ster Foster finds that so far as the United States is concerned the problem will soon be saved with the Southern Pacific railroads. On larkan territory, however, all of the work

HAS YET TO BE DONE. newer to the question, When and how it in be done! Involves as many more questions rising to legislative and financial ability of derica, not to speak of peace and stable Government. The questions are: First, what legislates is needed? Second, what is the probability of obtaining it? Third, what aid by way of ubady would Mexico give such an enterminat

desired would Mexico give such an enterplies?

American capitalists have frequently conferred
with Minister Foster on this subject, and have
always insisted on a joint guarantee of protecties to the capital and property of such a road
by the two Governments of the United States
and Mexico and in some instances, that the
United States should indorse the bonds or
rearantee the credit which Mexico
might give. The Hershey Hall meeting
took the same view. American capitalists,
Foster says, cannot lose sight of the half century of disorder and revolution in Mexico, and
there is a general conviction among them that
they cannot safely invest their money in a large
railroad enterprise in this country unless the
protection of the United States Government,
by some treaty stipulation or other conventions,
the with it. Mr. Foster expresses the opinion
that the Mexican Government, in the present
temper of its people; will not consent to any
unit condition. Proofs to support this opinion
total seem, he thinks, unnecessary. As an
illustration, Senator Morgan's friendly resolutas with respect to Mexico, introduced last
where in the United States Senate, proposing
to hald a railroad to the City of Mexico, was
disconced as the latter place as a proposition to
stablish an American protectorate over Mexico
with the ultimate of its anneyation, and the stablish an American protectorate over Mexico with the ultimate of its annexation, and the leman Congress has made its disposition very car on this point. In 1873 a contract was enand into by the Executive with the Internauction of a railroad to the City of Mexico.

histigs. None of the charters have been sable for the reason that American capitalisary very loth to invest their money in catan enterprises without some greater writy than has been offered in the past, and rted in the charter against the foreign carity than has been offered in the past, and secially are they unwilling to foreswear their stionality for the sake of building a railroad a loreign land, and to covenant in advance to assume the intervention of their own Government in case of a denial of justice, a privilege samined by the general principles of internatial law, but denied in the charters Mexico anis the railroads, except such a charter as ousd be valueless to American constructors. Let Mexicans consider a railroad to the Pacific last more desirable than to the United States. ast more desirable than to the United States-dead, there is a widespread feeling that the Broad connection with the United States aid lead to the destruction of Mexican Uppality and the ultimate absorption of the

country by the United States. The pol and take advantage of it in Congress. Attempts to secure charters for construction of railroads on the Rio Grande, even under the most onerous conditions, have been defeated. It was urged in Congress by Alfredo Chavero that "It was very poor policy; very injudicious to establish within our country that powerful American company. That it is a national law of history that border nations are enemies; that nations of the North generally invade the nations of the South; hence we should always fear the United States." UNDERSTAND THIS PERLING

of the North generally invade the nations of the South; hence we should always fear the United States."

The new Congress convened in the City of Mexico last week, and elected the author of these extracts President of the Chamber of Deputies. In taking his seat, referring to the rejection of the American charter by the last Congress, he claimed that subsequent events had shown the wisdom of that action. The hope of any legislation for a railroad on the American border, Mr. Foster thinks, must be postponed at least two years, if not indefinitely. Another obstacle was placed in the way by the last Congress of the construction of a railroad to the American frontier. The Federal Government was authorized to make contracts with the Governors of the different Mexican States for the construction of railroads within their respective limits. Thirteen different contracts have already been made and subsidies pledged with as many different States. These charters cover the most important and valuable portions of the route to the frontier of the United States. An intelligent Mexican engineer has just reported to the present Congress that the most successful railroad construction ever accomplished by a Mexican company was the building of one league, 2% miles, in twelve months, and that under present auspices

one may be able to go by rail from the City of Mexico to Queretaro, 150 miles. He adds, pathetically, "We ourselves want to go. We do not desire to reserve that blessing for our grandchildren." grandchildren."

First—What aid in subsidy would Mexico give to an international railroad! Mexico is impoverished by revolutions and utterly mable to undertake any great work of public importance. Couldn't must represent the control of the country of the countr

to undertake any great work of public importance. Capital must come from abroad. After
a railroad should be completed it would be
years before it would pay anything more than
running expenses, as all the trade along the
line is to be created, and the Mexicans are not
hasty in conforming to new methods. The experience of the only line of railroad now completed in the country
CONFIRMS TRESS ASSERTIONS:

The railroad from Vera Crux to the City of
Mexico, running through the richest part of the
Republic, and a comparatively short line, has
never paid more than 5 per cent, while the interest of this bonded and mortraged debt bears
8 per cent, notwithstanding the Government

never paid more than 5 per cent, while the interest of this bonded and mortraged debt bears 8 per cent, notwithstanding the Government paid regularly its subsidy. The road now pays only 3 per cent over running expenses. The financial condition of Mexico does not warrant the granting of a subsidy which would be of material assistance. Mexico now owes in Europe a bonded and treaty debt, with accrued interest, of \$125,000,000, and in the United States of \$2,700,000. For the payment of the European debt the Government has already pledged the

ENTIRE AVAILABLE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of different ports, and it subsequently pledged 60 per cent of a part of the same customs to secure the American debt. Mexico claims that it is released from the European pledge by the action of England, France, and Spain in 1861-12. But these nations do not concede the claim. Hence any future pledges of customs receipts would be an imperfect guarantee, whose validity might be disputed by powerful claimants. On the other hand, the pledge of the Government to pay any subsidy is extremely dountful, and, in case of pew revolutions, its inability is absolutely certain. It has not paid a single half year's interest on its European debt for twenty-four years, and since 1861 it has not paid, according to its promises,

A SINGLE DOLLAN OF INTEREST thereon. On the American debt referred to it has never paid a single semi-annual dividend of interest since the loan was made. For two and a half years it has not paid the subsidy pledged to the only railroad which exists. There is now due that Company \$2,000,000. The poverty of the Treasury is such that it was necessary to suspend recently the payment of the subsidiers of the Judges of the courts and the

pecessary to suspend recently the payment of the salaries of the Judges of the courts and the the salaries of the Judges of the courts and the civil employes of the Government. This straightened condition is such that within the past month the Government official newspaper announced that it was forced to appeal to the patriotism of the civil employes, both executive and judicial, to bear with patience the suspension of their salaries, as it had been necessary to send \$50,000 to the northern frontier to defray the expense of a projected campaign against the Indians. With such a state of foreign credit and of the National Treasury, Minister Foster says it is hardly probable that the Mexican Government will be able or disposed to pay \$15,000 per mile for building a railroad which so many, even of its intelligent public men, believe will eventually

lieve will eventually
RESULT IN THEIR NATIONAL RUIN. Second—The second point to which Minister Foster directs attention is the tariff trade regu-lations, a practice to which foreign merchants

RESULT IN THEIR NATIONAL RUIN.

Second—The second point to which Minister Foster directs attention is the tariff trade regulations, a practice to which foreign merchants will be subjected. The two fields offered to foreign merchants are mercantile business and mining. The Mexican tariff affects the former. The Mexican tariff is protective and PRACTICALLY PROMISITORY.

The tariff system would be a great obstacle to the establishment of a flourishing trade with the United States. Mr. Foster submits a list of articles which the manufacturers and merchants of Chicago and other clies would seek to introduce into Mexico. An examination of these figures will show the importer, he says, that at the entrance into this new field he is met by a tariff which on many articles is much above the cost price, and, in some instances, would seem absolutely prohibitory on the class of goods which he desires most to imfort. And when this tariff is paid the cost and charges only commence. There exists in Mexico the evil system of municial and State duties on foreign goods, so that when they pass through the Custom-House and pay the tariff another tax is laid upon them by the municipality. When they leave Vera Crus, and when they are brought into another State, they have an additional impost tax to pay the State. This latter tax varies in each State, being levied by the State Legislatures. In the Federal district, City of Mexico, it is only 2 per cent of the maritime tariff, but in the adjoining State of Hidaigo it is 13½ per cent of that tariff, and in other States it is as high as 25 per cent. This system of interior customs is PREUNIABLLY BURDENSOME

PREUNIABLLY BURDENSOME

and extremely annoying, as goods have to pass through all three local Custom-Houses, be opened, examined, and handied. There is an express provision against this in the Federal Constitution of Mexico, and the Supreme Court has pronounced against it. But necessity knows no law, and gives very little heed to the demands of political economy or of trade. The State

paid, and some charges to the Association an idea of the various taxes and charges to which foreign goods are subjected, has caused to be prepared by experienced importers at the City of Mexico

A LIST OF THE CHARGES

which attach to actual shipment, from the time they leave New York until they reach the merchant in the City of Mexico and are ready for sale.

saie.

Calculation of cost in Mexico City of one cask, weighing, gross, 325 pounds, net, 300 pounds, containing 330 barrels of sugar-cured hams:

pounds, containing 330 barrels of sugar-cured hams:

New York expense, which is cartage, consular infonce, \$400, gold, manifest, etc., average 5 per cent on each shipment.

Preight from New York to Vera Cruz, at one cent per pound, payable in New York.

Exchange on New York to \$37.80, at 18 per cent.

Import duties in Vera Cruz on 138 kilograms at 24 cents pere kilogram.

33.12 Municipal sutues in Vera Cruz \$1.03 for every 400 pounds.

Lighterage and handling from steamer to warehouse from \$1 to \$1.50 for every 200 pounds.

Maritime erokerage, 2 per cent; on freight, 3.25

Orealing and closing barrel.

50 .07

.\$93.19 Net cost of one pound of ham in the City of

statements show

THE RELATIVE COST

of different articles on the tariff list:

One barrel of flour in New York costs \$6.

Total charges, \$23.03. Total cost in the City of Mexico, \$29.03. One dollar in New York City costs \$4.84 in Mexico.

A barrel of crackers which cost \$5.50 in New York City costs in the City of Mexico \$20.06.

A barrel of salt coating in New York \$2 costs in Mexico \$30.40.

A barrel of Milwaukee beer costs on board a steamer at New Orleans \$13, cost in City of Mexico \$35.61.

Funditure costing in New York \$191.15 costs

Furniture costing in New York \$121.15 costs in City of Mexico \$249.10. RAILROAD FREIGHT.

The most important item of charges and extra duties for a distance of 268 miles is as fol-

bandoned.

The use of agricultural implements is so little understood that laborers are very slow to accept them. The pattern used 3,000 years ago on the plains of Asia is that which generally prevails in Mexico to-day. Illinois would be the natural place of supply for provisions and breadstuffs for Mexico, but the tariff is virtually prohibitory.

place of supply for provisions and breadstuffs for Mexico, but the tariff is virtually prohibitory. The average price of wheat in the City of Mexico is from \$3 to \$2.40 per bushel. The retail quotations are: Flour, twenty-five pounds, \$1.75; ham, sugar-cured, 50 cents.

A large tax upon foreign trade is the rate of exchange. The business of Mexico is carried on exclusively in depreciated currency, which has ruled at 18 per cent at New York. This is made up of 10 per cent for discount on silver, 5 per cent for Government tax levied on the exportation of this metal. and 3 per cent for freight, insurance, and other charges required to place it in New York.

it in New York.

There is

ANOTHER SERIOUS IMPROIMENT

to the establishment of an extensive American
trade with Mexico, and that is the system of
long securities in universal practice. Credit
often runs to twelve months. Another disadvantage is the inconvenience in sending silver
from the interior to the City of Mexico, on account of the insecurity of the roads. It can
only be sent in large trains, under strong
guards of Federal soldiers. These trains only
come from remote States from three to five
months, and the merchants must swait their
arrival to receive remittances. Yet all goods
must pay duties immediately when imported,
one month being the limit allowed for adjusting all differences.

one month being the limit allowed for adjusting all differences.

Mr. Foster is satisfied that Mexico offers to American capitalists

A RICH AND PROPITABLE FIELD of investment in silver and gold mining, if the two essential requisites of expense and protection should prove favorable. In 1868 the taxes and cost of transportation upon silver sent to and cost of transportation upon silver sent to the Bank of England, from Mexico City, were the Bank of England, from Mexico City, were found to amount to 25 per cent, of which over 20 per cent was local and upon taxes. This was so manifestly oppressive that a commission was appointed by the Government to investigate the subject, and this commission proposed as the sole means of rapidly raising this branch of industry to the amount of prosperity to which it is immediately susceptible the absolute exemption of gold and silver from all duties. This recommendation has been in part only acted upon. From a careful examination of the present condition of the restrictions and charges upon the exportation of silver, Mr. Foster finds that it costs to place silver produced at the Real-Delmonte in the Bank of England or in New York 18½ per cent. and from Guanajuato or other points in the interor from 14 to 15½ per cent. Of this sum from 10½ to 12 per cent are local and Government taxes and charges. The excessition of the National Teasure have local and Government taxes and charges. The necessities of the National Treasure have to a great extent led to the adoption of these duties, as its fineners. great extent led to the adoption of these heavy duties, as its finances have continued through

so many years of civil disturbances

IN THE DEPLOKABLE CONDITION,
and mining, being the leading source of wealth
and most available for taxes, has been made to
contribute liberally to carry on the Government both of the regular administration as well
as of insurrectionists. It is to be greatly regretted that in the interest of Mexico these
hopes of relief to this important industry have
not been realized. The revolution which
occurred in 1876 disappointed the expectations
of an era of peace, and overthrew the Government, and has on account of the condition of the
national finances prevented the modification of
the taxes and the repeal of the export duty on
silver.

the taxes and the repeal of the export duty on silver.

Senor Romero, Minister of Finances, has urged to every succeeding session of Congress the repeal of this duty, and shown its oppressive influence upon the country, but TO NO PURPOSE.

As illustrative of the annoyance of the oppressive taxes to which the mining companies are subjected, Mr. Foster relates the following: A contract for building one of the thirteen railroads chartered by the General Government was made with the State of Hidalgo. The Legislature, in order to raise money to inaugurate the enterprise, levied an additional tax so burdensome on the mining companies that they all resolved to suspend their work and close up their mines entirely. As this would have resulted in a revolution, and was so manifestly oppressive, the Governor caused a modification of the tax and compromised with the leading companies by the payment of a round sum by them.

of the tax and compromised with the leading companies by the payment of a round sum by them.

In reference to the prospect of consuming goods imported into Mexico, Mr. Foster says that there seems to be in the United States an exalted idea of the magnitude of the possible trade with Mexico. The people who entertain this idea do not know that about two-thirds of the entire population are Indians, but. in the present depressed condition of almost all industrial pursuits, these people have little employment, so that the majority of them do not work half a year.

THE PRICE OF COMMON LABOR outside of the few cities of industrial success would not average more than 25 cents per day, and in many parts of the country it does not exceed 12½ cents. So that, considering the idle and feast days, the mass of the working people of Mexico do not receive 12½ cents per day. The necessary consequence is that, with the genial climate and fertile soil, a few cents buy the daily rations of beabs, corn-cakes, and peppers upon which they mainly subsist, and a few yards of cotton cloth furnish their wearing apparel for a year. It does not require a skillful calculator to estimate the amount of foreign commerce useded by this portion of the population. There are single counties in the United States which consume more articles of foreign trade than the whole Republic of Mexico.

In reference to the general security of life and property and the enforcement of law and order. Mr. Foster speaks at considerable length, and gives numerous instances to show that there is no security of life or property. Mr. Foster says: "Not a single passenger train leaves the City of Mexico or Vera Cruz, the termini of THE ONLY COMPLETED.

"Not a single passenger train leaves the City of Mexico or Vera Cruz, the termini of THE ONLY COMPLETED railroad in the country, without being escorted by a company of soldiers to protect it from assault, and repeatedly the manufacturers of this city who own factories in the valley within sight of it, in sending out money to pay the weekly wages of the operatives, always accompanied it with an armed guard, and it has repeatedly occurred during the past twelve months that the street-railway cars from this city to the suburban villages have been seized by bands of robbers, and the money of the manufacturers stolen. Every mining company which sends metal to this city to be coined or shipped abroad always accompanies it by a strong guard of picked men, and planters and others who send money or valuables out of this city do likewise. But if these things occur within sight of the Capital, it is natural to suppose that they are more frequent in distant parts of the Republic. The principal highways over which the diligence lines pass are constantly patrolled by the armed rural or the Federal troops, and yet highway robbery is so common that it is rarely even noticed in the newspapers."

A VERY RECENT INCIDENT cited by Mr. Foster illustrates the general security. The Consul-General of Belgium, resident in the United States during the past few months, has been making a visit of observation through Mexico by order of his Government. In all his journey to the interior States he was furnished with a military guard.

In passing through one of the most wealthy and densely populated States of the Republic, the diligence in which he was travelling was assulted by a band of mounted highwaymen. His guard ran away without firing a shot, and the Consul-General and his follow-passengers were robbed of the valuables as their persons and their begrage. They were sent on to the next station without enough money to buy their dinner. On arriving theen they learned that the robbers were a part of the regular road guard which had deserted the service, and were using the Government arms and horses to

using the Government arms and horse
PLY A MORE LUCRATIVE AVOCAT PLY A MORE LUCRATIVE AVOCATION, especially in the present depleted state of the Public Treasury. One of the commercial indications of the insecurity of communications between the Capital and other cities of Mexico is found in the rate of interior exchange, which is given as follows: Chihuahua, 8 to 10 per cent; Acapulco, Durango, Guadaiajara, Zecotecas, Morelia, 5 to 6 per cent; Vera Cras, ½ to 1 per

given as follows: Chibnahua, 8 to 10 per cent; Acapulco, Durango, Guadaiajara, Zacotecas, Moreina, 5 to 6 per cent; Vera Crex, X to 1 per cent.

Mr. Foster says that where so much robbery and lawlessness occurs it is natural to suppose that American merchants, miners, and travelers must sometimes be the victims, and it has been his frequent duty to complain to the Mexican Government in regard to the murder of American citizens, and some instances involved the alleged complicity of the local authorities, and in most cases their

PAHLURE OR INDIFFERENCE as to the punishment of the murderers. During his four years' residence in Mexico, Mr. Foster says a number of Americans have been murdered, but up to the present time he has not been informed of permanent punishment having followed in but a single case, and that was when a Mexican was murdered at the same time.

Mr. Foster says he can best inform the merchants of the United States as to the degree of protection that will be extended their capital invested in mines or merchandise in Mexico by referring to instances which have been published in the American newspapers. He says the records of the Levation and the State Department are burdened by complaints of American merchants, miners, and traders for illegal seizure and confiscation of their money and goods by Mexican Federal and State authorities, by military chiefs and local officials, by Government troops and revolutionists, without, in almost any instance, the proper redress being given.

ONE INSTANCE

is related where an American citizen suffered losses amounting to about \$50,000 for forced loans and military exaction in the last revolution, which resulted in placing Diaz in power. This man made a journey of 1,200 miles in order to appeal for redress to the General Government, but, after five months' effort in the City of Mexico, he returned to Chihuahua without any settlement.

Mr. Foster closes a list of cases where American citizens have been robbed by the following, which was recently reported to the Lega

forande, passed his goods regularly through the Custom-House at that place, and paid the duty. In doing this, it became known that he had on his person some \$400 in cash. He started into the interior with his goods en route for Saltillo. A short distance

robbed of his money, and his papers destroyed When the Collector at Piedras Negras heard o his murder and the destruction of his papers h his murder and the destruction of the page as sent a guard and seized his goods as contra band, but the Alcalde of the neighboring Town bent a guard and seried his goods as contra-band, but the Alcalde of the neighboring Town of Zerazoza had taken possession of and sold to the amount of \$1.000 of them to pay the funeral expenses of the murdered man. In the mean-time the Consul at Piedras Negras, hearing of the murder, went to the Custom-House to ob-tain information as to the amount and character of Henry's goods, with the object of taking possession of them for the benefit of his estate. He met the Collector, who denied any knowledge of Henry or of his goods having passed through the Custom-House, and upon examination it appeared that he had not returned any account of the money, but appropriated it to his own use, but now that Henry was dead and his papers destroyed, he proposed to conceal his own fraud By CONFISCATING THE GOODS.

In answer to the common inquiry why canno American merchants successfully compete with the English, German, French, and Spanish mer-chants who now control Mexican trade, Mr. chants who now control Mexican trade, Mr. Foster says this question requires amendment by the omission of the English merchants from the list, as they have almost completely withdrawn from the country, for much the same reason that the Mexicans cannot or do not enter. There is not a single English importing house in the City of Vers Cruz, and only three English bouses of all branches in this city (Mexico), but so far as I can learn six all told in the entire Republic. English goods come to this country, but they are ordered from Manchester and Sheffield by Germans and other merchants. The imported trade is principally Manchester and Sheffield by Germans and other merchants. The imported trade is principally in the hauds of the Germans and Spaniards, mainly the former. The latter have great advantage in speaking the language and being of the same race as the controlling element of the country, yet the Germans have fairly earned their predominance by many years of patient study of the country and persistent application to the business. The Hamburg merchants established their branches in various parts of Mexico, and send their educated youths out to serve apprenticeship in the business, and afterwards assume management of the branches. They become thoroughly familiar with the condition and practices of the country. Revolutions and changes of the Government

try. Revolutions and changes of the Government

DO NOT DISTURB THEIR EQUANIMITY.

They become accustomed to forced loans and extraordinary contributions. Notwithstanding the irregularities of the Custom-House officials and the embarrassments of the contraband trade, they are usually, though not always, in middle or advance life, able to go back to Germany with a competence. If the American merchants are willing to pursue the same policy, and subject themselves to the same annoyances, I doubt not that they will succeed likewise.

ances, I doubt not that they will succeed likewise.

In concluding his letter, Mr. Foster says:
"Mexico is our natural market, and the two countries should have more intimate commercial relations, but our merchants will continue to find other markets beyond the equator, or on the opposite side of the globe, unless, first, Mexico is willing to liberalize its legislation and run up its credit so as to make a direct railroad communication possible; second, modify its tariff and interior trade regulations; third, preserve a stable Government and enforce order and protection to life and property. When these are accomplished an unexampled era of prosperity and development will dawn upon this far land, and the two Republics will be bound together by the indissoluble bonds of commercial and social rectorocity, which with not allow a disturbance of their peace or their national integrity."

PENITENTIARY APPOINTMENT.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 21.—The Board of Penite tiary Commissioners to-day appointed Dr. M. B. Campbell, of this city, Prison Physician, vice Dr. A. W. Heise, whose term expired or the 1st Dr. A. W. Heise, whose term expired or the 1st inst. Dr. Heise is one of the best surgeons and physicians in the State, and for nearly six years has filled the office of Prison Physician with great credit to himself as well as to the entire satisfaction, professionally, of successive administrations. He entered the army in 1862 as Surgeon of the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, was Chief of the Medical Staff of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and ranked as Major when mustered out. The reasons for the present change are not known, as it has been generally supposed here that Dr. Heise would be reappointed.

PROTECTION THAT WILL NOT PROTECT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BERLIN, Wis., Nov. 19—I see by your corre-

spondent, "Simon Fraser," that the Chicago Times says that the New York banks took the position against silver "to protect their shareholders." We know of two "shareholders about here who want no such "protection." While such action might "protect" one man, it would injure ten in other ways. The action of the New York banks is an audacious attempt to nullify a law of Congress, passed after full discussion, by a large majority over the veto of the President. To plain country folk, it seems that where we looked for financial wisdom we find financial folly. We look to see them back down from their untenable position.

412½ GRAINS.

THE SIERRA NEVADA MINE. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 21.—A Virginia City (Nev.) dispatch says that the Committee of City (Nev.) dispatch says that the Committee of miners who last night examined the Sierra Newada agree that the mine presents a fine appearance, and express themselves satisfied with the result. The examination showed the cross-cut in the 2,300-foot level to be now in rice ore six feet on top and ten on the bottom. The atmosphere in the cross-cut is so hot as to be almost impossible to work in it. The cross-cut on the 2,100-foot level is still in the mixture of caprock and low-grade ore. The report of the Committee assists to restore confidence here. PRESSED BRICK.

A New Era in the Manufacture of This Article.

in Important Industry Established in This City-A Miracle of Mechanical Ingenuity.

Pharaohs on or about the banks of the Nile, and got up the first strike on record when the parsupplied to them by the Egyptian subhowever, for the records go to show that the Israelites didn't "stay out" long, but that they found the straw, or stubble, and went at it again, albeit there was no inconsiderable amount of justifiable grumbling at the additional hardship thus imposed upon them. They made good bricks in those days,—bricks which have lasted for ages and brought down to the present time curious inscriptions in which the heart of the antiquarian delights, while granite itself has crumoled and gone to decay. There was much virtue in straw, according to the opinion pre-valling in those times, but it has long since valing in those times, but it mas long since been discarded in the modern process. Clay, taken in the rough, moistened, and well "tem-pered" by the horse and wheel arrangement, moided into the regulation shape, and then dried and burned in the kiln, has for years been turned out in the form of bricks for com-mon building purposes, pavements, and, in the fluer manufacturing processes of Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the exterior ornamentation of the better class of large buildings and pri-vate residences. But there has been room for improvement even on THE FAMOUS "PRESSED" BRICK of the two cities mentioned, and the process in

THE FAMOUS "PRESED" BRICK of the two cities mentioned, and the process invented and perfected by a Pittsburg gentleman, of which THE TRIBUNE now presents the first published description, has met the demand for better bricks at prices which open a field for no end of competition with the fire-brick monopolies of the East.

Some three years ago, Mr. J. C. Anderson, a Pittsburg gentleman of a decidedly mechanical turn of mind and an Edison-like genius for inventing, conceived the idea that it would be quite possible to make bricks without water.

turn of mind and an Edison-like genius for inventing, conceived the idea that it would be quite possible to make bricks without water,— an idea as strange at this day as it would have appeared to the ancient Egyptians had have appeared to the ancient Egyptians had some daring mind told them that bricks could be made without straw. For two years and a haif Mr. Anderson has been experimenting on his scheme, drawing plans for his machinery, superintending the casting of the same, and getting ready to manufacture. In accordance with the eternal fitness of things, he decided that Chicago offered the best advantages for manufacturing, combined with facilities for transportation which are simply unequaled, and, having associated with him as his business partner Mr. Charles H. Frost, of this city, he has made Chicago his future headquarters, put in his machinery, and is now turning out from our Chicago clay the finest specimens of bricks that the writer has ever seen. Temporary frame buildings—the remains of an old-fashioned brick-yard and kiln—have been purchased at the corner of Thirty-eighth court and Laurel street, just north of Thirty-ninth street slip, and here Tax Tribura reporter witnessed the entare process yesterday morning, coming away astonished at the perfection

and Laurel street, just north of Thirty-ninth street slip, and here The Theorem reporter witnessed the entire process yesterday morning, coming away astonished at the perfection of the machinery, its wonderful adaptation to the work required, and the perfection of the products. Briefly described,

THE PROCESS IS AS FOLLOWS:

Rough clay, as near the pure dry state as possible, is put into a revolving cylinder and treated to a liberal shaking-up. During this stage of the process, it is not only transformed into an almost impalpable powder, but the limestone pebbles, inherent in clay generally, and especially in the Chicago variety, are separated from the clay-dust and thrown out as of no use. The separation being perfect, the fine product of the cylinder passes into a hopper some feet below, is carried upwards to a point above the brick-machine by a 'trough-and-bucket arrangement, on a smaller scale than, but similar in principle to, that used for transferring wheat from a schooner's hold to an elevator. The clay-powder then passes through another pipe, or trough, to a point directly over the machine which is to suddenly transform it into a well-behaved brick. This machine is a triumph of inventive genins. The limits of a newspaper article, unfortunately, will not permit a full and technical description of its perfect parts, and a comprehensive glance at the whole must suffice. The first object that strikes the observer's attention is a horizontal disk, with a lateral motion from left to right. strikes the observer's attention is a horizontal disk, with a lateral motion from left to right. Its surface is indented with a number of square cavities, placed in pairs and at equal distances hom each other around the rim. One of these pairs, in the course of the lateral motion referred to, comes around to a point beneath the hopper, which, so perfect is the arrangement, opens at the precise moment, discharges the exact amount of clay-powder necessary to fill the two spaces in the disk, and is ready to do the same thing with the very next pair that comes along. The filled spaces in the disk continue in their journey from left to right until they reach a "plunger," whose two portions descend, with a pressure estimated at 700 tons, into the clay-dust held by the two receptacles in the disk, which are to the "plunger" has a very peculiar motion, or combination of motions. It descends with its immense but silent force, pressing the dust in the matrixes into the regular brick size, which is, of course, less than that of the matrixes which is, of course, less than that of the matrixes which is, of course, less than that of the matrixes which is, of course, and the difficulty of getting rid of this compressed and imprisoned air, whose presence would afterwards prove disastrous to the successful career of the brick, was one not to be lightly considered. Again

INVANTIVE INGENUITY TRIUMPHED.

By a simple but effective means, the "plunger" slowly rises to the helgh of perhaps an eighth of an inch, remains stationary a few seconds, descends again, and then rises to its normal position, ready to take the next pair of matrixes that comes along and freat it in the same way.

descends again, and then rises to its normal position, ready to take the next pair of matrixes that comes along and freat it in the same way. By this means the imprisoned air is liberated, and each of the two resulting bricks becomes an absolutely solid mass. The disk still moves around from left to right, the bricks in the matrixes are gently pushed up, and, by an ingenious contrivance, are picked up and borne off from the machine into the kiln ready for burning. Io fact, the whole process is one continuous automatical mechanism, the rough elay being fed into the revolving cylinder at one side, and, in five minutes' time, comes out a perfect-

burning. In the trace of the process and, in five minutes' time, comes out a perfectly molded, perfectly solid brick into the kiln at the other side.

In the Philadelphia process it requires weeks, instead of minutes, to prepare the hand-molded bricks for burning, while Mr. Anderson's process is speedy and immensely effective. As yet he uses the ordinary kiln, but its defects have suggested improvements which he has taken in hand, and will shortly perfect.

Now as to the rationale of the process. The first striking frature is the discarding of water as a solvent. The clay is not crushed, but is disintegrated into an exceedingly fine powder, from which all the pebble impurities are eliminated. The clay is thus tempered into a perfectly homogeneous body. By this process the inventor claims that he retains all the advantages that come of tempering the clay with water, which, as is well known, is the destroying agent in the burning process, and which, by Mr. Anderson's method, is thoroughly eliminated. In other words, he accomplishes all the advantages of tempering by water without its use, and at the same time avoids the disadvantage that results from that use when it comes to the burning process. The interstices of the clay are displaced in the pressing process by the atoms of clay themselves, and the whole mass is thus changed from an open to a solid body. By the subsequent chemical action of the fire the mass is "fixed," as the term is, and ready for pressure, exposure to the weather, and other tests. Experiments which Mr. Anderson has made show that

Experiments which Mr. Anderson has made show that

BIS BRICK WILL STAND THE GRANITE TEST, and he is now looking forward to the time when they will be in use as paying-blocks in the public streets. He also has in contemplation the application of his valuable invention to a variety of other uses in connection with the departments of building and exterior ornamentation, and, as the brick can be furnished cheaper and better than any other line brick in the market, the public will no doubt look gleefully on while the competition rages, and take every advantage of it. The machine is capable of turning out no less than 25,000 bricks a day, althoush, owing to the present tack of complete facilities for oiling up in the kiln and burning, it is speeded to but 10,000 a day. As has been stated, however, it is proposed to crect new and suitable buildings, and to perfect the present burning process, and when all this is done the smooth, solid blocks will come out in a perfect stream. The reporters aw any number of samples at the place, the amoothness and beauty of which far exceeded that of even the best

Philadelphia pressed brick. Already the inventor has had more orders than he has as yet been able to fill, one of the admirers of the new bricks being no less an authority in building matters than Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, the architect in this city, who gives them his UNQUALIFIED INDORSESIET.

Mr. C. C. Miller, the architect of the Chamber of Commerce Building, is equally enthusiastic on the subject, going so far as to state that the bricks will stand five times the pressure of any other bricks made, and that they are so solid that even piers can be built of them.

In the way of colors, any shade may be imparted that the taste may surgest by the use of the metallic oxides with the clay. Chicago clay, being of a yellowish hue, turns out bricks of nearly the same shade. But as this is hardly up to the present rage for dark-red colors, it is necessary to call in the sid of the oxides to give them the shade that the taste demands. When burned in, the artificial color is fixed precisely as that in bricks made and burned of natural red clay.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Nos. 144 ARD 146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Nov. 19, 1878.—To the Policy-Holders of this

Company: "Shall corporations shape and manage their own business, or shall their rivals dic-

And its assets and accumulations. In June of that year the present And for death-claims on additional assurance given for over premium payments on the same, called dividends.

Its entire over payments, called dividends, paid out in cash, or for insurance, amount to...

It now holds assets, consisting of bonds and mortgages on property in New York and adjacent States, amounting to.

It owns real estate, consisting of its three office buildings in Boston, Philadelphia, and this city, and such as it has purchased under foreclosure of its mortgages, amounting to.

It represents more assets than any known financial institution, and twenty-one millions of dollars more than the combined capital of all the banks in this city.

Its assets are ample for all its purposes, as its annual report will shortly show.

These are the principal figures which exhibit the history and condition of this Company. It has always met every honorable and just

financial claim with cheerful promptitude. stain, it is believed, rightfully rests upo record. stain, it is believed, rightfully rests upon its record.

Of all known business, that of Life-Insurance requires the most forecast, as to future contingencies, and the closest attention to all the different principles and features of its management, upon which its prosperity depends. Abundant and undoubted aseets are necessary to pay its claims on the one hand, which must be keet in absolute security and readiness for that purpose; on the other is the equally important duty of maintaining and keeping intact its vitality at or above the standard mortality tables, on which its premiums are based. Some Companies are believed to be so short-sighted as to neglect this second great principle of the business, while they affect to bestow uncommon attention to the other.

In view of the possible depreciation below the vital standard, by reason of the unusual number of retiring members during the last three years (for as a rule those who elect to retire are sounder lives than those who decide to remain), it was incumbent upon the management to check this decrease by such means as would be efficient to the end sought, and the least burdensome to the existing policy-holders of the Company.

After due consideration of all points involved.

Company.

After due consideration of all points involved, embracing equity, economy, and efficiency, it was proposed that 30 per cent rebate on the first two years' premiums should be allowed to en-tering policy-holders, whether old members or

new. We should have been wanting in proper forecast and ability had we not foreseen the neces-sity for this action and provided for it.

As the members who retired sought to sunder their connection with the Company, of which they had agreed to remain members for life, the just and universally admitted principle governing all business led us to say to each of them: "If you leave us to our damage, you the just and universally admitted principle governing all business led us to say to each of them: "If you leave us to our damage, you must supply the place you leave vacant by another life equally acceptable with your own?" To secomplish this end, we deduct from the surrender value allowed these retiring members, a sum sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the Company and existing policy-boiders, upon the party withdrawing, and an additional sum to constitute a fund to replace the loss. Not one penny of the moneys contributed by the existing members went into that fund. It was a specific source of accumulation, the use of which was left to the discretion of the executive officers in their administrative capacity, for the purpose of obtaining new members. Whatever remains beyond that necessity will go into the common fund. Whatever is used for the purpose explained, will be like the wheat cast into the ground and lost for a time but to bear a tenfold harvest to its owner.

No measure that we know of could have been devised which is more thoroughly just, economical, or equitable to our policy-holders than this, and none that will be so advantageous and profitable to them. This we assert from a full knowledge of all the principles involved, and with absolute confidence in the results which will be obtained.

The ability of the Company to lower its rates of premiums has been demonstrated by its past experience, and we have unwillingly taken premiums in amounts quite beyond the necessities of our business for years past. Why should we have been compelled to take the forty-five millions which we have returned to our policy-holders as over-payments, called dividends? The public, is its own time, will ask this question with emphasis. We have given back from year to year to any us a sum beyond what is necessary, the effect of which is to involve him in unnecessary commission and loss of interest! There has been no year in the history of the Company so the truest to sto of which is to involve him in unnecessary to effe

We give this history and condition of the Company as the truest tests of its management. By these tests we are content to stand or fall.

or fall.

In conclusion, we repeat the question:

"Shall corporations shape and manage their
own business, or shall their rivals dictate and
manage it."

Your obedient servants,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President,

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

UNITING THEIR INTEREST.

The press of the country will be pleased to learn that Dr. H. T. Helmbold has made an amicable arrangement with his brother, A. L. Helmbold, of Philadelphia, thereby uniting all Helmbold, of Philadelphis, thereby uniting all interests in the trademark of Dr. H. T. Helmbold, said to be the most valuable in this country. The Doctor takes the helm again, after a lapse of seven years, and has arranged to push his medicines with as much vigor as formerly. The wholesale drug-house of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., No. 8 College place, New York, are the sole agents for H. T. Helmbold's genuine preparations.

ALBERT L. HELMBOLD,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

ADAM HABER MENASKA, Wia, Nov. 21.—Mr. Evarts will have no occasion to look after Adam Haber in Germany. The chin music which report said he indulged in, and which was distasteful to Emperor William, is now said to be an ingentious way for said Adam to get his name in the newspapers. Adam had his name in the

newspapers in 1962 for dialoyal sentiments, and a rope was put about his neck by the citizens of Neenah and then led to the canal, where he was required to give three cheers for the Union Adam was in Neenah last week, and had a goo laugh over his imprisonment in German which was all in your eye, you know.

A. N. Lincoln.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cares dyscutery and di-arrhos, wind colic, and regulates the bowels, 25 cts

LACE GOODS

We invite special attention to a Large and Choice Stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES IN POINTE AP-PLIQUE, DUCHESSE, BRETONNE, POINTE RUSSE, IRISH CROCHET, THREAD, VALENCIENNES MALTEESE, AND BRA-BRANT.

ALSO TO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NOVEL-TIES IN JABOTS, COLL-IERS, TIE ENDS, &c., IN REAL POINTE, DUCH-ESSE, AND THREAD.

THE NEW LOCKET AND MEDALLION NECKLACES IN REAL POINTE AND DUCHESSE.

A JOB LOT OF REAL POINTE COLLIERS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

A large line of Black and White Scarfs in Real and Imitation Laces.

Special Bargains in Bows at 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Choice Styles in Emb. Lawn

and Silk Ties. 113 & 115 State-st.

Chas. Gossage

Lace Dep't.

"Special Sale" of Real Pointe Collars,

From \$1 up. 'Greatest Bargains" ever offered in Chicago! Select Quickly!

10,000 Children's Collars, Real Torchon and Hand-made Croche At 15 ets., 25 ets., 40 ets.

From Brussels! For the Holidays!

A large Special Importation of the Choicest Novelties in Real Laces and Lace Goods. Early Selections Advised!

Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

FINANCIAL. ENTABLISHED 1860. RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
TO BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Having been for twelve years a member of New York
stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Roard, the
highest characterism dexperience is guaranteed. Healts
Gold, and Bonds; also, Stock contracts, such as "straddies," puts, "and "cafis" on large or small amounts,
bought and sold on regular commissions and moderabe
margins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock
tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership beretotore orising between the undersigned under the firm name of schott, Hess & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Louis Schott and Bernard Rosenberger having purchased the interest of Herman Hess in said firm, will pay all its unsettled debts, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Toy Business at the old stand. Nos. 13 and 110 State-st., under the firm name of Schott & Co.

LOUIS SCHOTT.

B. HOSENBERGORY, HERMAN HESS.

TASTE BEFORE YOU BUY.
If you want a 5the Bistile of
the Best GIN in this city, go
to the
EAGLE
LIGDOR DEPOT,
159 Chark-os.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government 4 Per Cents in Active Demand.

Gold and Foreign Exchange... The Chiago Money Market-Stocks.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active and Irregular Hogs Lower-Provisions Weak,

Wheat and Corn Open Strong, but Close Easier Other Grain Rather Steady.

FINANCIAL.

There was an active inquiry for the new 4s, and there were sales in the accregate of a large amount, hough mostly in small lets. The increased subcriptions for the 4 per cents have interfered with he sales of the older issues, but prices remaining, and in some classes there was an increase. The chicago bid prices for the 6s of 1881 have advanced from 108% to 108%; for the 10-40s, from 107% to 107%; for the new 5s of 1881, from 105% o 105%; for the 4%s, from 104% to 104%; and on the currency 6s, from 121 to 121%.

Gold was weaker in New York. The asking wice remained at 100%, but the best bid was ned at 100%, but the best bid was

saked.
Foreign exchange was dull, with rates unaltered.
Foreign exchange was dull, with rates unaltered.
Provision bills make the bulk of transactions. The posted rates for starting are 482 and 485%; actual rates are 481% and 485%. Sixty-day grain bills, sterting, are 470% currency, and French grain bills 556% currency. Paris bankers' bills were 594% and 521%; commercial, 526%; Antwerp, 524% and 521%; commercial, 526%; Reichmark, 93% and 54%; commercial, 526%; Reichmark, 93% and 50%; commercial, 30%.

The important news comes from England that the Bank of England's rate has been reduced from 6to 5 per cent. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability has increased to 40% per cent, a high average for this time of year, when the reserve ordinarily runs low on account of the payments for breadstuffs and cotton. The bullion for the week ending yesterday increased \$2,550,000. There are no signs of a financial panic in these facts, sithough there are plenty of signs in English commercial and industrial intelligence of the approach of the hardest of hard times. The Bank of France has gained specis during the week to the amount of \$2,240,000. The quotations for consols opened weak at 95 11-16, but subsequently natvanced to 95%. ned weak at 95 11-16, but subsequent

ng the Chicago banks the day was a quiet cre light. Some surprise has been expressed that lia the heavy receipts of hogs and moderate receipts of grain the movement of currency to the country could be as light as it is. There are two reasons. ould be as light as it is. There are two reasons, ices are so low that proportionately much less reency is needed, and the country banks are soing much more of their currency at home than retofore. The amount of interest paid by Chico banks on country balances is very light. The deare tunks look properly with disfavor on the yment of interest on these deposits, and, under the rules as to average daily balances, etc., the untry banks do not get enough to make it much an object to keep their money here.

Man object to keep their money here.

New York exchange was quoted petween banks
it 25c per \$1,000 premium.

Clearings were \$2,900,000.

Gas stock in Montreal continues to decline, city
ms stock on Monday falling from 108 to 106. In

laltimore, People's gas stock was steady and 108. Gas stock in Cincinnati on Tuesday was at 133, and only a small amount was offer

pericy of the New York Clearing-House. A received by the President of one of the Chicage banks from one of the leading St. Bank Presidents declares the banks of that be opposed to the plan of the New York which they regard as unwise and impracti-No steps, the writer says, have been taken, be taken, in St. Louis to give the New York any support.

ate years of depression. In the last four years respital has decreased \$5,000,000, the surplus \$3,000,000, and the market value of the capi-tal of fifteen banks, \$17,000,000, or 36 per cent. The dividends have been reduced from an average of 8. 76 per cent in 1874 to 6. 46 per cent in 1878. In the stock market, Alton was the main point of attack. The stock closed on Wednesday at 79%. Xesterday morning it opened at 78%, and got no higher, but closed at 78%. Wabash was unfavorably affected by the prospect of the approaching struggle with Alton. It opened at 22%, the highest price of the day; sold down to 21%, and closed at 60. 8.78 per cent in 1874 to 6.46 per cent in 1878

at 22.

The election of C. K. Garrison to be President of the Wabash in place of James A. Roosevelt, which was amounced yesterday, is another step in the Wabash programme. Commodore Garrison controls the Missouri Pacific, and with the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and Kanasa City. Konthern proposes to get his share of the business between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kanasa City, and St. Louis and Kanasa City. The Illinois Central Directors have shown their comprehension of the situation by directing their engineer to make surveys for a sixty-mile extension of their road to St. Louis. There will thus in the fullness of time be three roads to divide the Chicago & St. Louis business between them.

Louis. There will thus in the fullness of time be three reads to divide the Chicago & St. Louis business between them.

But what under this new Wabash enterprise becomes of Toledo, the mother of Wabash? The Napoleonic manager of Wabash has by his strategy added another prospective feeder to Chicago. The grass that was to have grown in the streets of Chicago, by virtue of Toledo and Wabash competition, will cast its shadows over the cowpaths in Toledo streets. The question of how Wabash is going to pay for its new toy is unanswered, and that it is a pressing one is shown by the decline in its price.

The increased importance of Kamasa City and the business gathering there show itself on the Stock Exchange in larger dealings in the Missouri roads. Kansas City & Northern, Hamibal & St. Joe, Missouri, Kansas & Texas have lately had a prominence in transactions onlite new to them. These stocks have all advanced recently, though Hannibal & St. Joe have lost the rise, in part, on account of decreased earnings. St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern sold on Tuesday at 5%@5%, Missouri, Kansas & Texas at 5%@5%, Missouri, Kansas & Texas at 5%@5%, Missouri River Road, which has long been neglected, sold at 10. This is the road of which the Chicago & Alton's new line to Kansas City is an extension. But, comparing these prices with those of November, 1877, we see that there has been little or no advance in the twelve months, except in Hamibal & St. Joe. The range of prices in that month was

ber. 1877, we see that there has been little or no advance in the twelve months, except in Hannibal & St. Joe. The range of prices in that month was St. Joe common 12½ to 13½; the preferred 27½ to 31; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4½ to 5½; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common 4½ to 5½; and the preferred 22½ to 25½.

Stocks generally were dull, and fluctuations were fractional. The gains of the day were few. Michigan Central advanced ½, to 68½; Lake Shore ½, to 68½; Northwestern common ½, to 44½; Western Union ½, to 96½; and Atlantic & Pacific ¾, to 28½.

Western Union 1/3, to 96%; and Atlantic & Pacific 3/4, to 281/4.

The decline was in St. Paul common 1/4, to 331/4; the preferred 1/4, to 681/4; Illinois Central 1/4, to 763/4; Alton 1/4, to 763/4; Union Pacific 1/4, to 68; Wabash 1/4, to 22; Hannibal & St. Joe preferred 1/4, to 38; Delsware & Hudson 1/4, to 431/4; Delsware & Lackawanna 1/4, to 403/4.

The stocks that opened and closed at the same price were Northwestern preferred at 771/4, Rock Island at 118, Burlington & Quincy at 1101/4, Erie at 185/4, Ohio & Mississippi at 7, C., C. & I. C. at 1/4, St. Joe common at 151/4, Jersey Central at 201/4.

3%, St. Joe common at 15%, Jersey Central at 20%.

There was a slight reaction in railroad bonds. St. Faul Sinking Funda receded to 100, the Northwestern gold bond to 103%, and Burlington & Cedar Rapids to 71%.

Atchison & Topeka in the Boston market on Tuesday was unchanged at 84%84%. Pueblo advanced %, to 63, but reacted, on the second call, to 64%, and closed at 64%@64%. Kansas City & Topeka was quoted at 88%@80. Kansas Pacific was offered at 5%.

made at 84%(285).

The Denver & Rio Grande Rallroad reports an increase of earnings in the second week of November of \$7,707.72, and of \$310,630.40, or 47.14 per cent, since Jan. 1. The increased earnings in October were \$13,642.71, or 47.67 per cent.

The American Exchange, in referring to the

withheld from publication, says there are few per-sons who expect to see a dividend declared by the Hannibal & St. Joe. Yet the price of the stock has advanced as much as any of the higher priced specialties, and more than any of the really sound

nd good dividend-paying shares.

William H. Vanderbilt has stated to a report william H. Vanderbit has stated to a reporter that a meeting of the Western Union Board of Directors would be held soon, at which the much talked-of "capitalization" swould be settled one way or another, so as to put a stop to the rumors on Wall street.

Wall street.
With regard to Ohio & Mississippl, the New York Tribune says:
Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is soliciting signatures to a petition to the Court, that he may be appointed Trustee of the second mortgage of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. Parties in interest is New York think that the object of Mr. Garrett is to obtain the power to push a foreclosure at his pleasure, and at the same time discover who are the real holders of the second mortgage bonds.
The decline in San Francisco mining stocks has The decline in San Francisco mining been very severe in the last week. The ing stocks has

ive stock: N. Y. Central. Mich. Central. Lake Shore. C. & N. Wester 11156 60 6-86 4476 7796 8315 6884 118 7686 L & St. Paul C., R. I. & Pac Illinois Central.
C. B. & Quincy.
Chicago & Alton.
Do preferred.
Union Pacific.
Krie.
Wabush Rallway
Ohio & Miss.
C. C. C. & Ind.
C. C. & I. C.
H. & St. Jo.
Do preferred.
Do preferred. | Dilinois Central. | 78% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 76

COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold: and silver dollars were 100% in currency. PORRIGN EXCHANGE.

Bld. 108% 103% 105% 105% 107% 105% 100 121% LOCAL SECURITIES

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 21.—Gold quiet at 100%;
par bid, Carrying rates, %@1%. Borrowing rates st@134.

ments were steady.

State securities were dull. The stock market to-day was comparatively quiet. At the opening prices declined ½ to ½, but subsequently a firm tone characterized dealings, and there was a general advance of ½ to 1½. In final dealings a fractional reaction from the nighest point took place. The leading features of the market were Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Delaware, Lackawanna Western, Investment shares were generally frm.
Transactions were 106,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Lake Shore, 5,000 Wabash, 23,000
Northwestern common, 10,000 preferred, 4,000
St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 17,000 Lackawanns, 2,000 Illinois Central, 8,000 Western
Union, and 2,400 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Union, and 2, 400 Missouri. Kansas & Texas.
Monsy market easy at 2½@4. Prime mercantile
paper. 4½@5½.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$200,000.
Customs receipts, \$280,000.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, quiet at 481½;
sight exchange, 486.
Bar silver, here, 110½ greenbacks and 110½ gold.
Subsidiary silver coin ½@1 per cent discount.

Missouri 68. 100%
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha. 11. Hale & Norcross. 1124
Alta. 8 Julia Consolidated. 28
Beicher. 5% Justice. 5%
Best & Beicher. 15% Mexican. 434
Builion. 8 Northern Beile. 10%
Calcácoda. 3 Ophir. 42%
Californis. 9% Overman. 13%
Californis. 9% Overman 13%
Californis. 9% Overman 20%
Express Consolidated. 38
Crown Point. 10%
Eurelac Consolidated. 38
Exchequer. 5% Yellow Jacket. 10%
Grand Prize. 5%
SAN FRANCISCO. Nov. 21.—A better feeling in stocks prevailed this afternoon. It is understood, and generally believed, that Flood & Co. and the Skae combination controlling the Sierra Nevada. Naw Oblarans. Naw Oblarans.

have compromised all their differences.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 21.—Gold. 100%@100%.

Sight exchange on New York. % discount.

Sight exchange, bankers bills, 482.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Consols, money, 95 13-18:

account, 95%.

London, Nov. 21.—Consols, money, 95 13-18:

account, 95%.

London, Nov. 21.—Consols, 13%; Erie, 19%; preferred, 33%.

United States bonds—'67s, 108%; 10-40s, 109%; new 6s, 108%; 14/s, 106.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—TALLOW—American, 36s.

Patholekum—Redned, 8%d.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Reutes, 1127 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec

The following instruments were filed for Thursday, Nov. 21:

Archera N. 100 ft a w of Thirty-third st. n w f. 25x125 ft. dated det. 28 (Edward Mahoney Louise). The first of the filed ft. 28 (Edward Mahoney Louise). Farelly. Louise the first of Sixteenth st. e f. 24x100 ft. dated no. a (Maria L. Knight to Christian Heiden). So (Maria L. Knight to Christian Heiden). So (Maria L. Knight to Christian Heiden). North Market st. 168 ft a of Sixteenth st. e f. 28x100 ft. dated Nov. 20 (Maria L. Knight io William Fluze). North Market st. n f. 25x102 ft. dated Nov. 21 (estate of John Gerhard to Micholas Kalmes) LaSade st. 1/25x13 a ft. (Hidelity Savings Bank to Albert J. Averell). Ploarnoy st. 1045 ft. w of Leavitt st. sf. 475x1125 ft. dated May 17, 1872 (Francis P. Fanar 600

E. McMahon).
South Dearborn st, 216 ft s of Thirty-fourth st,
w f, 48x1236 ft, dated Sept. 8 (John Adriance to Charlotte Williams) Larrabee st, 144 ft s of augenie st, w f, 24x122 ft, dated Nov. 21 (George F. Volk to C. and L. Frische).

ft, dated Nov. 6 (Oscar W. Barrett to B. Loewenthal).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEV MILES OF THE COUPT-HOUSE.

Lot on private at w of and adjoining the Union Stock-Yards, and near Forty-firt st, 492,2896 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Chicago Facking & Provision Company to B. F. Murphey Packing Company).

Hyde Park av. s w oor of Wainut st, ef, 100x 150 ft, dated Nov. 20 (John Yunker to Frederick Holbrook).

Stewart av. 208 ft s of Pitty-ninth st, ef, 24x 124 ft, dated March 7 (James B. Ormsby to A. P. Newton).

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for November elivery on the leading articles for last two days: dess pork.....

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city durending at 7 o'clock on inte twelve months ago: 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

9, 21 17, 698 20, 225 10, 500 21, 692 27, 800 11, 600 21, 600 12, 325 11, 373 9, 112, 875 64, 589 20, 12, 875 64, 589 20, 14, 605 31, 131 62, 7, 982 2, 200 17, 632 13, 67, 700 64, 410 51, 177, 730 64, 410 51, 142, 600 272, 700 82, 657, 362 317, 707 2, 982, 60 270, 924 4, 918 5, 490 140 3, 327 426 406 3, 390 561 5, 51 5, 137 1, 381 137, 040 6, 868 4, 450 90 3, 121 1, 170 8, 920 4, 265 309 1, 076 2, 423 518 2, 284 220 2, 040 8, 650 423 6, 205 1, 197 589

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 7,185 bu wheat, 1,285 bu corn, 5,804 bu rye, 8,036 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 2 cars No. 1 red winter, 17 cars No. 2 do, wheat, 2 cars No. 1 red winter, 17 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (31 winter wheat), 4 cars mixed wheat, 113 cars No. 2 spring, 63 cars No. 3 do, 65 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (246 spring wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 47 cars high-mixed corn, 10 cars new do, 22 cars new mixed, 93 cars and 2,000 bu No. 2 corn, 64 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (238 corn); 15 cars white oats, 26 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars and 3,500 bu rejected (51 oats); 16 cars and 1,700 bu No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do: 3 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars extra No. 3 do, 10 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed, 1 car no grade (27 barley). Total (611 cars), 243,000 bu. Inspected out: 39,767 bu wheat, 74, 335 bu corn, 58, 186 bu oats, 757 bu rye, 9, 147

It is reported that some of the packers are sending around notices to the holders of old-pork prod-uct in their houses that it must be removed. The room is wanted for new material, and the old must

either be sold off or stored elsewhere.

A prominent receiver yesterday notified some of the warchonsemen that, in case it to proved that they have charged storage in excess of that the law permits them to keep, he will apply to have the permits them to keep, he will apply to have the money handed over to country shippers. It certainly looks at if such money would belong to them rather than to the parties here who may have purchased the grain subject to the regular 2c storage charge. The producer in the country gets the money for which the grain is sold, minus the cost of transportation, storage, and companions and of transportation, storage, and commission, and any rebates legitimately belong to him. Of course, it is not probable that any robates will be made.

The great majority of operators in this city evidently do not attach much importance to the re port from New York that a 5,000,000 bu purchase of wheat has been made here which will involve a corner in December. They regard the project as corner in December. They regard the project as too chimerical to be entertained by a wise man of business, and some of them even go so far as to say that the report was a rase to put up the market now, so as to enable the longs to unload at a profit. The greater confidence of the past two days has been exhibited by outside parties, and after their orders were filled the market sagged under pressure from home talent. This is far from proving that there will be no corner; the crowd is not al-

ways right.

If our storehouses be nearly filled with wheat by the close of the current calendar year, as now appears probable, the fact must modify to some extent our trade in corn and oats. They must be kept moving forward if they come in. Will the volume of our receipts be diminished? The provision dealers are drawing up a protest

against the non-action of the railroad companies in regard to the request made by the former to abolish the existing charges of 2c per 100 lbs for loading

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with few new features to note. Hogs were plenty, and provisions again ruled weak in consequence. Wheat and corn were higher early, but the strength soon departed, and the improvement in prices was lost. Oats and barley were firm, and rye unchanged. The shipping movement was slow except on wheat.

movement was slow except on wheat.

There was an unchanged market for staple and fancy dry goods. Orders were liberal in number, but the amounts called for were uniformly small and business was very far from being active. Groceries met with a well-sustained demand and ruled steady at Wednesday's quotations. There was a good inquiry for dried fraits, with prices fairly firm except for raisins, pranes, and currants. Fish were quiet at the revised quotations of the day before. Whitefish and trout are in unusually light supply for the time of the year, and consequently are very firm. Butter and cheese remained about as before. No changes of moment were noted in the market for oils, paints, and colors. Leather barging and tobacco were quiet as previously quoted. Coal and wood remain dull and unchanged.

dull and unchanged.

The lumber market was fairly active, and steady. The lumber market was fairly active, and steady. The cargo offerings were small, and sales were easily made, especially of piece stuff, which closed firm. Wool was quiet and steady. Broom-cors was unchanged, the market continuing fair and the stock of all grades ample. Hides were steady at the late reduction in quotations. Seeds were in moderate request. Dealers are shipping a good many lots by lake, but fresh orders are scarce, and a lull in trade is expected as soon as the essence of a lull in trade is expected as soon as the season of navigation is closed. The sales of hay were light, and timothy closed weak, owing to large arrivals. Green fruits were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes continue to seil readily to local retailers and shippers, and bring recent prices. The street was bountifully supplied with all kinds of dressed and undressed poultry, and prices were declining.

Lake freights were quiet and nominally firm.

Carners quoted wheat to Buffalo at 4½c, and corn to do at 4c, except on very large ressels. Room was taken for 120 600 by wheat

to do at 4c. except on very large vessels. Room was taken for 120,000 bu wheat.

Through rates by lake and raff were quiet at 13%c corn and 14%c wheat to New York, and 16c corn to Boston.

Rail freights were unchanged. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and fourth class at 35c, which includes meats.

Nov. 21.—Receipts—Flour, 16,877 brls; wheat, 272,750 bu; corn, 158,275 bu; oats, 108, 302 bu; corn-meal, 2,586 pkgs; rye, 27,274 bu; barley, 90. 900 bu; malt, 604 bu; pork, 271 bris; beef, 3,941 pkgs; cut-meats, 5,822 pkgs; lard, 2,599 pkgs; whisky, 621 bris.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,000 bris; wheat, 219,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE. Not. 21. Not. 14. Not. 22. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1879. 187 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of wheat at leading points reported yeste

The Minneapolis Millers' Association is reported to have taken action in relation to the use of wire bindings for wheat sheaves in the harvest-field. It was stated that thousands of small particles of wire are left in the straw, and find their way into the bran made and sold by the mills; and that these particles of wire frequently find their way into the stomachs of horses and cattle fed with such straw and bran, resulting in their death. Wherespon the Association resolved That, whenever practicable, a a difference of ten cents per bashel under georresponding grade be made in purchase of any wheat containing wire.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Nov. 21: Field, Leiter & Co.,
7 cases dry gogds; J. M. W. Jones, 2 casks bottied ink; Stielen & Kuske, 4 cases plants; Samuel
Finley, 16 cases wine and brandy; order, 115 acks
sait; Peter Syanoe, 75 bris herrings. Collection,

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a moderate business transacted in these articles at a lower range of prices. Hogs were in rather large supply, especially as the weather was too warm for activity in packing, and they were again quoted lower. This influenced product in the downward direction, selbers being more free, while buyers were able to take hold, as there was no further decline in Liverpool to induce another reduction. The outgo of stuff continues, but is searcely equal to the daily production.

MRSS FORK—Was more active and more weak. Old pork declined 27% per bri, and closed 25c below the latest prices of Wednesday; while new, for future delivery, fell off 7%c. There was more willingness to buy at the decline, but chiefly to fill shorts. Sales were reported of 90 bris spot at 84.75; 9, 250 bris seller December at 86.5066.70; 10, 250 bris seller January at 85.0068.07%; and 2,000 bris seller February at 85.1068.80 for old spot, \$8.00 for new do, \$6.52\cdot{60}.80, 17.65; and 2,000 bris. The market closed dull at 86.5068.80 for old spot, \$8.00 for new do, \$6.52\cdot{60}.80, 15.75; 2.50 tota seller January, and 8.12\cdot{60}.80 for February.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$7.5067.35.

Land—Declined 5c per 100 lbs, with more doling some spot orders being filled, in addition to the covering of a fair number of shorts. Sales were reported of 3, 250 to a sole at \$5.75; 2.50 to a seller December at \$5.7068.57%; and 4,000 to a solo at \$5.75; 2.50 to a seller December at \$5.706 seller December \$5.75; 2.50 to a seller December at \$5.706 seller December at \$5.706 seller February at \$5.8685.87%; seller January at \$5.75; 2.70 seller January at \$5.8685.87%; seller January at \$6.875; a seller January at \$6.975; a seller January at \$6.875; a seller January at \$6.875; a seller January at \$6.875; a s

Loose, part cured ... \$2.85 33.85 \$3.85 \$4.175(
Boxed ... \$5.00 4.00 4.00 4.124
December, boxed ... \$3.00 4.00 4.00 4.10
January, boxed ... \$3.65 4.10 4.10 4.20

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again in fair demand as compared with the average business in this market, though the trading was small compared with what used to be done a few years ago. The feeling was firm, and en some brands a shade higher prices were realized. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 1.415 bris winters, chiefly at \$4.00@4.75; and 1.475 bris springs, mostly at \$3.50@4.25. Total, 2.890 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.50@6.5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.50@6.5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.50@6.5.5; prime to choice springs, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good spring. \$4.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$4.00@6.50; catent springs, \$8.00@7.50; low grades, \$2.50@3.00. Backwheat flour, \$4.50@4.75 per bri.

Baan—Was more active, but a shade easier. Sales were 90 tons at \$7.50 per ton on track, and \$7.50@7.75 free on board cars.

tree on board cars.

Corn-Meal-Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at \$12.00 per ton on track.
MIDDLINGS—Sales were reported of 10 tons at \$9.00 and 5 tons at \$8.00 per ton.
SPRING WHEAT-Was trregular. The market was

MIDDLINGS—Sales were reported of 10 tons at \$0.00 and 5 tons at \$6.00 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was irregular. The market was fairly active, and averaged higher, but was weak during the greater part of the seasion: it advanced to early, and decilined to ½6 below the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was quoted steady, with a stiff feeling in cargoes, but New York was dull and tended downwards, while the volume of our receipts was smaller, but with light reported shipments. The receipts at winter here, and the early market was a buoyans one under a good demand for futures on account of parties outside the Board. But local operators were free sellers, and the weight of their offerings soon broke prices. The market then rallied somewhat, but again turned downward. There was a good shipping demand for the lower start. There was a good shipping demand for the lower start. There was a good shipping demand for the lower start of the start of their offerings soon broke prices. The market then rallied somewhat, but again turned downward. There was a good shipping demand for the lower start of the star

bu.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 103, 000 bu at 833(@8336 for December, and 834(@8486 for January.
Corn—130, 000 bu for May at 3456.

Mess pork was easier. Sales were made of 9, 500 bris at 87:19368.00 for January, and 36.52% for December.
Laril—750 tes for January at \$5.85.

Short ribe—150, 000 lbs at \$3.85 for January, and \$3.95 for February.

LATER. for February.

LATER.

Wheat was fairly active and fregular, closing %c higer. December sold at 83%@84%c, and closed at 83%c. January sold at 84%@84%c, and closed at the outside.

nitside. Corn was firm at 32%c for November, 32%232%c for becember, and 31%232c for January. May sold at 34% December, and 31498-322 for January. May sold at 3498 (2045).
Oats were quiet at 2014c for November, 20%c for January, and 30%c for May.
unry, and 30%c for May.
ary, and 30%c for December, and \$7.30@7.57% for at January. at 80.5046.529 for December, and \$7.3067.97% for January.
Lard was steady. Sale 1,250 tos at \$5.72% cash, \$5.85 for January, and \$5.95 for February.

Mess pork was quict at \$7.97%60.00 for January, \$6.006.52% for December, and \$8.1028.12% for February.

\$6.006.52% for December, and \$8.1028.12% for February.
Lard closed at \$5.7028.72% cash or December, \$5.85.63.87% for January.

as \$5.85% for January.

Short ribs—50,000 ibs for January at \$3.85.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were steady at \$1.4061.30 per bu.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand at quotations.
The stock is large, and the receipts liberal. Choice corn is aceady, but car-load consignments of low grades would probably not bring quotations: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl, 36c; red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 35/403/4c; red-tipped do, 363/5c; inferior, 21/423/c; crooked, 1623/c.

BUTTER—The demand was mostly confined to the better qualities, as has been the case for some time previous; consequently low and medium grades are weak, under pressure to sell. Quotatiods remain as before: Creamery, 2024c; good to choice dairy, 156/20c; medium, 1261/sc; inferior to common, 761/0c.

BAGGING—Met with a moderate inquiry, and was steady and unchanged, prices ranging as follows; Stark, 235/sc; Brighton A. 22c; Lawiston, 21c; Ottar GENERAL MARKETS.

io. \$15.00218.00; and do tierce, \$25.00227.00. Bough taves are \$3.0025.00 less. Tierce hoops, \$10.00215.00. IGG83-Fresh packages were steady at 17618e per loss. Pickied and fruit-house stock were dull.

FISH-There was a quiet market, but prices of most inde of fish were fairly firm. Lake fish are in lightstock and show a slight upward tendency. We quote: No. 1 whitesish, per 1/2-br. \$3.50; family whitesish, \$1.756.50; so: trout. \$2.9023.00; mackerel. extra mess. \$4-brl. \$12.50; select mess. per 1/2-brl. \$16.00; extra shore. \$14.00; do, No. 1 shore. \$10.50; do, No. 1 bay. \$7.5028.00; do, No. 2 shors. \$6.5026.75; No. 2 ay. \$6.7527.00; do; No. 2 shors. \$6.5026.75; No. 2 ay. \$6.7527.00; fat family do, new. %-brl. \$3.00 st. 25; No. 1 bay. kits. \$1.5026.10; George's codsh. extra \$5.0026.5; bank cod. \$4.0.24.25; com-ressed cod. \$6; dressed do, 7c; Labrador herring. plit, brls. \$7.00; do round, bris. \$6.0026.50; do, bris. \$3.50; Holland herring, \$1.1021.15; amoked ailbut, \$200; scaled herring, \$9 per box. \$50; stock \$6.100; cold. \$1.002.15; amoked ailbut, \$200; scaled herring, \$9 per box. \$50; stock \$6.100; cold. \$1.002.15; amoked ailbut, \$200; scaled herring, \$9 per box. \$50; stock \$6.100; cold. \$1.002.15; cold. \$1.00

de; rasoberries, 326330; blackberries, 68646; pitted cherries, 216220. Nurs-Pilberts, 106110; almonds, Tarragons, 17146 18c; Naples walnuts, 156160; Brazils, 64,66946; Texas pecans, 5670; river pecans, 55,486; Wilmington pea-nuts, 44,65340; Tennessee do, 44,650; Virginis do, 62

pecana 647c; river pecana 5568c; Wilmington peanuts, 46354c; Tennessee do, 4565c; Wiffinla do, 68
68c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were plenty and slow, except in a retail way. The dealers are well stocked as a
rule, and the outside trade, though good yet, is likely
to be checked soon by cold weather. Cranberries are
rather slow and easier: Southern and foreign fruits
were quiet and easier: Applea 81.2561.50 in carlota, and \$1.8062.70 per bri; cranberries, cultivated,
85.0067.20 per bri; lemons, \$4.5060.00; California
pears, \$3.2063.70 per box; Mainga erspea, \$6.0067.00
per bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$3.0067.00 per
bri; coant oranges, \$4.5068.00; California
casy. Coffees were dealt in very cautionaly, owing
to the decilining tendency of prices. Sirupa, molasses,
rice, spices, and other goods commaratively were steady.
Below are the current quotations:

Rice—Carolina, \$46674c; Louisiana, \$44674c; Rangoon, \$46696c.

Coryres—Mendaling, Java, 27629c; O. G. Java, 248
26c; choice to fancy file, 17461185; croasting, 1346
134c.

Suoars—Patent cut foat, 101610%c; crushed, 108
1046c; granulated, \$46696c; powdered, 1026104c; A
standard, \$46696c; do fully fair to prime to
choice, \$7468c; do fully fair to prime, \$7675c; do fair,
\$46696c; do common, \$54686c; pp. 40648c; cid fair,
\$46696c; common molasses, \$26635c; identify, \$5660c;
\$500428-Common molasses, \$26635c;
\$500450c;
\$500428-Common molasses, \$26635c;
\$500450c;
\$500450c;
\$500450c;
\$500450c;
\$500450c;
\$500450c;

old. 30640c; common molasses. 32235c; black strap. 25629c.

SFICES—Aliapice. 196104c; cloves. 40645c; cassia, 24625c; pepper. 144615c; nutmegs. No. 1, 92695c; Calcutts ginger. 8630c.

HAY—Timothy was slow and weaker on account of big receipts. Upland was firm. being scarce: No. 1 timothy. 75.068.00; No. 2 do. 87.00; mixed do. 86.00.

HIDES—Were in far request as the recent decling. The street receipts of assumed the receipt of the street receipts of the s

10714, 58.50; TOOBBE, 16374, 10, 50.00; do, 19324, 14.

\$8. (0. Pto Tix-Large, 190; small, 20c; bar, 21c.

Soldris-No. 1, 125c; extra, 15c.

Lago-Pix, 463c per lb, according to quantity: bar,

6c; lead pipe. 5c.

Corpess—Bother Sc; sheathing copper, tinned, 23c;
planished do, 25c; do, cuit o sizes, 35c.

planished do, 25c. c; for less than full casks.

Surger Inox-No. 24, 31-10c rates; Russia fron. Nos.

9to 12. The: American planished A. 105c; B. 94c;
galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c; with discount of 425c per cent.

Series | 1863 - Common. \$1.9082.03. | 1864 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 - 1865 | 1865 - 1865 arge or small quantities. 4c. NAILS—Were steady at \$2.15 rates. The demand is

large or small quantities. Mc.

NAILS—Were steady at \$2.15 rates. The demand is only fair.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the earlier days of the week, and were fairly steady. We again quote: Carbon 110 deg. test. 12c; carbon. Illinois learnt, 150 deg. test, 14%c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 18%c; Michigan, legal test, 25c; extra winter strained lard oil, 57c; No. 1, 53c; No. 2, 48c; linseed, raw 5-c; boolled. 63c; whale, winter-bleached. doe: sperm. \$1, 50; neatsfooti oil, strictly pure, 85c; de extra, 70c; do No. 1, 55c; stank oil, 45c; straint, 48c; minner oil, 57c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 67 deg., 15c; gasoline, 87 deg., 15c; west Virginia, natural, 25 deg., 35c; natural, 50 deg., 50c; headling, 15c; he

goe; parlies-chickens, \$3.058, 50; qual. 90c6 \$1.00; mailard ducks, \$2.50; mail ducks, \$1.5062.00; venion. 9410c.

POTATORS—Were quiet and steady. Choice cars were in good local and shipping request, and firm under meagre supplies. Peachblows were quoted at 50660c, and rose at 45650c. Mixed at 42645c.

SALT—Was quiet and steady. Dealers are receiving fair orders for packers' salt, and the shipments on previous contracts continue. Fine salt, 50c per bri; ordinary coarie, per bri, \$1.302.00; do, per sack of 240 lbs, \$1.501 Ashton dairy; \$3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Were in fair request and steady. Dealers were buying to comblete orders for seed that had to be forwarded before the water route to the fast is barred to the fast is barred to the fast is barred to the fast few days. Most of this seed was probably bought to ship on steamers. Timothy sold at \$1.06 bid for 2,000 bags. Clover sold at \$3.004.00, and a fancy to at \$4.10. Fixx sold at \$1.06 bid for 2,000 bags. Clover sold at \$3.004.00, and a fancy to at \$4.10. Fixx sold at \$1.004.28. The sales were made at a slight reduction from recent asking prices. Frime Hungarian brought 3766.

TEAS—No changes were reported. There was a quiet market at the range of prices following. GUNHOWERS—Common, 25630c; good o, 33633c; d medium, 35630s; good do, 40843c; fine, 45648c; finest, 50655c; choice, 65655c; choices, 65655c; choice

WHISKY—Was unchanged, sales being reported or 50 Oris at \$1.00. We fork was outed at \$1.07, as a state of the way fork was outed at \$1.07, as a state of the medium property of the first of the new year. We quote as follows: Washed freece, 28631c: medium unwashed wood, 226 130: tine-washed, thole, as \$6.00 on the property of the first of the new year. We quote as follows: Washed freece, 28631c: medium unwashed wood, 226 130: tine-washed, thole, as \$6.00 on the first of the new year. We quote as follows: Washed freece, 28631c: medium unwashed wood, 226 130: tine-washed, thole, as \$6.00 on the property of the first of the new year. We good condition, 186230c; common, 18620c; coarse, 18910c.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and steady. A few cargoes arrived, and several sales were made quickly to city dealers. Piece-stuff was in good request, and firm at \$7.00 for short, and \$7.25 for standard grades, with at \$7.00 short, and \$7.25 for standard grades, with at \$7.00 short, and \$7.25 for standard grades, with at \$7.00 short, and \$7.25 for standard grades, with at \$7.00 short of the medium grades at \$8.00 short, and \$7.25 for standard grades, with at \$7.00 short, and \$7.00 short of the medium grades at \$8.00 short, and \$7.00 short of the medium grades at \$8.00 short, and \$7.00 short of the property of the short of th

LIVE STOCK.

| CHICAGO. Hogs. 23, 238 40, 853 49, 093 52,000 Total 14, 783
Same time last week ... 14, 622
Shipments 83
Mooday ... 83
Tuesday ... 386
Wednesday ... 1, 254 165, 184 145, 566

Tor good to extra heavy shippner lots.

No. 4s. Price. | No. As. Price. | No. 4s. Price. | So. 4s. Price. | No. 4s. Price. |

grades.

EAST LIBERTY. Ps. Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts todays, 272 through and 400 local; total for three
days, 372 through and 1,010 local; tall cleared out last
night except two loads, one of which is sold, the other
yet on hand; the only business done to-day; no quota-

SHEEP—Receipts to day, 100 head; total for three days, 1,500; none here for sale.

NEW YORE, NOV. 21.—BERVES—No receipts; no trade in heef cattle; native beef sides in fair demand at 627c; but little Colorado each of fered, and no Texas.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,400; a little firmer market for lambs; shipments, 450,—31 all sheep, 35 bs; nambs; shipments, 450,—31 all sheep and 456-56 for lambs; shipments, 450,—31 all sheep and 456-56 for Ohlo hogs alive at \$3.30 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Butcher stock in fair demand: native steers, 256-35c; cows and heifers, 26-35c; Texas steers, 256-35 c; cows and heifers, 26-35c; Texas steers, 256-35 c; cows and heifers, 26-35c; reas steers, 256-35 c; shipping grades duil and lower; heavy fat steers unsalable at over 356-56; but no cattle communications.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged: receipts, 500; shipments, none.

ments, none.

BUFFALO, NOV. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 768; market moderately active: prices unchanged.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3, 8:0; good demand; prices a trifle higher; all soid.

HOSS—Excelpts, 8, 200; demand and offerings light; 1 orders, 5.2.70.30.00; cincumnd and offerings light; 1 orders, 5.2.70.30.00; cincumnd and offerings light; 1 orders, 5.2.70.30.00; cincumnd and offerings light; 2.1.70.30.00; cincumnd and offerings light; 2.2.70.30.00; cincumnd and offerings light; 2.70.00; cincumnd and offerings light; 2.70

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21-11:30 s. m.-Flour, 196228 Liverroot, Nov. 21-11:30 b m/m. What-Winter, 80 76@80 10d; spring, 70 96@90 5d; white, 90 66@00 10d; club, 90 96@100 2d. Corn, 23 66@23 9d. Pork, 42s. Lard, 33s.
Liverroot, 1:30 p m.—Lard, 33s.9d. Rest unchanged, Liverroot, Nov. 21.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 50s; Western, 44s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 34s; 50s: Western, 44s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 34s; short ribs, 32s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 29s; shoulders, 24s. Hams, 44s ed. Lard, 33s. Prime mess beef, market bare. India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 52s. Cheese, 47a. Tailow, 37s. London, Nov. 21.—Livangoot.—Wheat quiet and steady; corn, firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat held firmly: corn in light demand. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Livangoot. Nov. 21—11:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 21—11:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter. No. 1. & 10d; No. 2, 8s 7d; spring. No. 1, 2s 5d; No. 2, 7s 3d; white, No. 1, 5s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; clipb_No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 2s 6d.

Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 23s 6d.

PHOVISIONS—Polk, 42s. Lard. 33s.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 21.—COTTON—Market dull at 51/68

5 15-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, .500: American, 5,500.

LARD—American, 33s 3d.
BACON—Long clear, 26s 6d.
ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—PETROLEUM—22s. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES,

NEW YORK,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—GRAIN—Winter wheat in much less request, even on speculative account, and, though not altered in price, closed generally a trifle lower and weak; spring cheaper or No. 3 fully 1c lower. A much lighter movement in corn at generally a shade casier prices; mixed Western, 44647c. Rye in quite moderate request; No. 2 Western quoted weak. Oats in moderate request and quoted lower: In most instances 16c; mixed Western, 6,600 bu, at 286304c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 30631c. mixed Western, 5, 600 ou, as 2000, 20000, 2000,

steam lard more active for early delivery at a decline; 2,500 tes at \$6.12\%68.15.

Tallow—Slow: prime to choice, 6\%60\%c.
SUGARS—Raw very dull on a basis of 6\%67c. and 7\%67\%c for fair to good refining Cuba; retined in slack request at a shade easier rates.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at \$1.07\%d. 107\%.
PRIMITETS—Movements on a moderate scale at generally steady rates on grain room; for Liverpool, by steam, quoted a triffe firmer; to Liverpool, engagements included, by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 7\%d per 60 its.

To the Western Associated Proce.

WHISEY—Market duil and heavy at \$1.07%.

MIL WAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Nov. 21.—The wheat market was excited and stronger here to-day, with a fair advance and an expectation of better prices. Leading opeaators did not think that the rumors of a wheat corner as higago would greatly affect prices,—not probably over \$6.—but a rise is anticipated on other accounts, and the entire supply is generally understood to be in strong hands.

entire supply is generally understood to be in strong hands.

To the Western Associated Press,
MILWAUKER, Wis., Nov. 21.—PLOUE—Firmer
GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened %c higher; closed firm;
No. 1 Milwaukee, and, 90c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 88c; No.
2 Milwaukee, 88g; November, 88%c; December, 84c;
2 Milwaukee, 88g; November, 88%c; December, 84c;
2 Milwaukee, 88g; November, 88%c; December, 84c;
2 Milwaukee, 87%c; November, 88%c; December, 84c;
2 Milwaukee, 87%c; November, 88%c; December, 84c;
2 Milwaukee, 87%c; November, 88%c; November, 84c;
2 Milwaukee, 87%c; November, 88%c; November, 84c;
3 Milwaukee, 87%c; November, 88%c; November, Barricy Guil, No. 7 spring. Co.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, old \$6.50; new, \$8.0.

St. O.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 45/65c.
RECHIFTS—Flour. 7.000 bris: wheat, 22,000 bu.
FREIGHTS—Flour. 7.000 bris: wheat, 22,000 bu.
FRILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA.
PR., Nov. 21.—FLOUR—Culet but firm; supers, \$2.5083.00; extra, \$3.0083.50; Minnesous family, \$4.2564.75; high strades, \$6.5047.75; free flour, \$2.7598.00.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; tending upward; No. 2 red. \$1.05661.05%; amber, \$1.0761.08; white, \$1.05661.10; No. 2 Chicago, 05c. Corn firm and inactive: yellow, 4.6648c; old, mixed, 40c; new, 445/c. Oats firm; white western, 24631c; mixed do, 276250c. Rays steady; New York, \$1.00.08, 18.50; smoked, \$8.5048.50; pickied \$6.5067.25; green, \$7.75.
BUITER—Market duil and easy; prime steam, 64/c.
BUITER—Market duil and easy; prime steam, 64/c.
BUITER—Market duil and easy; prime steam, 64/c.
BUTTER—Market duil and easy; prime steam, 64/c.
BUTTER—Market duil and easy; prime steam, 64/c.
BUTTER—Market duil and easy; prime steam, 64/c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and weak; redned, 9e; crude, 75/c.

BALTIMORS. Nov. 21.—PLOUR—Quiet, unchanged, and in fair demand.
GRAIN—Whest-Western dull and lower, closing weak; No. 2 Fennsylvania red. \$1.0761.0781 No. 2 Sound and November. \$1.0961.0781 No. 2 Sound and November. \$1.0861.0981.0981 November. \$1.0861.0881.0981 November. \$1.0861.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881.0881 November. \$2.0881 Nov

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—COTT

pts, 8,000 bu; shipments

; fair, \$2.46@2.56; stockers, \$2.00@2.25; receips, to head. LOUR—Firm; fancy, \$5.00@5.75; family, \$4.00 40. Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 80c. ew, mixed, 27@29c; December, 28@29c; bc. Oats firmer; white, 21@22c; mixed,

LOUISVILLE. Nov. 21.—COTTON—Steady at 22.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.
Grann—Wheat white, 38c; mixed, 38c. Olds—becaused of the steady at 38c.
PROTESTOR DURING STEAM OF THE STE

BOSTON, Nov. 21.-FLOUR-Firm and mach

BOSTOM, NOV. 21.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; good demand.
GRACK—Corn firm and unchanged; good demand.
mixed and yellow. SloSke: steamer. New York 1984.

406.51d. Unia, demand fair and market drui. 30. i and extra white. 38441e; No. 2 white. 354.346 is 3. white. 324.3346; mixed, 314.6334.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3.700 bris; corn, 18,000 bu; vbss., 3.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1.100 bris; wheat, ca.coo bu.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO.
Nov. 21.—CWAIN—Closed with wheat mady; amber Michigan, spot and November, 984e; December, 344e; No. 2 seaked, 544e; bid. Xi. 7 mi Nabash, spot and November, 984e; December, 184e; annuary, 86c asked, 544e; bid. Xi. 7 mi Nabash, spot and November, 984e; December, 184e; January, 86c and November, 984e; December, 184e; do new. 34e; No. 2, spot, 364e; December, 20; do new. 384e; Oats quiets; No. 2, 24e.
RECHIPTS—Wheat, 36.000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

COTTON.

e; low middling, 814c; good ordinary, celpts, 2,767 bales; sales, 1,227; stock selpts, 2.78; manager, ports constraint, since 1,000.

MOBILE, NOV. 21.—COTTON—Weak; middling, since 1,000.

MOBILE, NOV. 21.—COTTON—Weak; middling, since 1,000.

MOBILE SENSE 100.

Selpts, 2.78; manager, ports of the ports of MORILE, NOV. 21.—COTTON—Weak: midding, sig: low middling, 85gc; good ordinary, Sc: not receipt 2, 827 bales; sales, 1,000; stock, 27,811; exports convise, 1,888.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; midding, 95gc; low middling, Sc; good ordinary, 85gc; net receipts, 358 bales; sales, 6,000; stock, 91,380; experts to France, 4,588.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 85gc; low middling, 8 9-16c; good ordinary, 85gc; net perceipts, 3,328; sales, 1,200; stock, 98,839; experts coastwing, 1,921.

MEMPHIS, NOV. 21.—COTTON—Barely steady; middling, 8c; sales, 3,500 bales; exports, 2,500; spanes, 900; speculation, 100.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Nov. 21, -PETROLEUM-Market steely and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, Sc. PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crass, 8.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crass, 81.0674 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined unchanged.

Unchanged.
OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 21.—PRIFOLEUM—Market opened steady with sales at 86%; declined to 86%; siruson to 87%; closing at 86%; bid; shipments, 38,000 km, averaging 35,000; transactions, 225,000. DRY GOODS, NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Business continues light with commission houses, and jobbing trade is singuish ou-ton goods quiet, but prices fairly maintaine, ast stocks of leading makes comparatively small in first hands: fancy prints quiet, but patchwork prints doing well: ginghams unactifed; spring woodens for many wear in fair request by clothlers.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—Spraits of Tverspring—Steady at 27%c.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST A.
About a year ago Monroe N. I
filed a bill against A. B. Condis
the Town of Lake, and the
Trustees, charging them with i
nonfeasance in office, and askin
held to account for the mon
wrongfully converted to their o
bill was dismissed by Judge Mo
ago on the ground that the par
plete remedy at law. Yesterd
much more circumstantial, wa
Superior Court by L. L. Mills, S
the relation of Monroe N.
Schmidt, and John Alloway, ag
dit and the Town Trustees
Lake. It is charged that the T
ordered the payment of 325 war
\$312,457, to Condit, when such
drawn by Condit on himself,
drawn in favor of the different
work for the town; that often
ascertained to whom the money
was drawn on these warrants.
generally that Condit has, by
rants for larger sums th
been enabled to pocket
himself; that he has also kept
ceived for penalties, commiss
charged more than the legal \$3
ices as Trustee. It is also allege
have been levied in such a way
nate against non-resident taxp
only paper in the town is co
Ring, and that divers other met
count and injunction to preve
from further taking filegal fees.

Maria L. Snellbaker filed a
gainst her husband, William
asking for a divorce on account
Joseph Tobias likewise asks f
account of the unfaithfulnes
sephine.

Judge Williams yesterday, gra
divorce to Mary E. Heath from THE STEWART REMOVAL Contraction of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Whele-sale into the Retail Bouse. The Johlan Business Going West.

New York Daily Dry-Goods Trade Review, No. N.

The announcement that Messrs. A. T. Stewart

& Co. are preparing to remove the wholesale department of their business from the store which it has so long occupied down town to their west states are Recoding and Tenth store. & Co. are preparing to remove the wholeash department of their business from the store which it has so long occupied down town to their retail store at Broadway and Tenth strest, is most dignificant. It should not be understood that this removal is made for the purpose of following the moving centre of trade, which has, during the past few years, advanced steadily up town. On the contrary, there is more inducement for a dry-goods house to remain below Canal street now than there was three or four years ago. The up-town current has been ehecked, and for a time there has been a tendency to retrace steps on the part of bomes which had led in the upward march. The patrons of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. have no reason to complain of their location, and certainly, if praximity to the very heart of the trade is desired, the location of their up-town store is by no means a desirable one.

We regard the movement as the result of quite different causes. When the house in question established a branch in Chicago, sous time after the death of the late Mr. Stewart, was regarded as evidence of their having recentized at once the changing centres of the job bing trade of the country, and the fact that, in order to retain so large a distribution as the house had previously controlled, it was necessary to meet the competitive jobber of the interior in his own market. Hence a branch house was established in Chicago, must interior to his own market. Hence a branch house was established in Chicago must increase the business of that market, and must withdraw, to some extent, the piece goods trade from New York. That the New York house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. has stood its full proportion of the loss of jobbing trads from his city no one will doubt, we presume, and, unless our judgment is very much at faili, the real cause of the removal is the fact that the firm finds it unprofitable to maintain age-arrate establishment for its wholesaic trade, when it can find ample accommodations for the staff in the order of the same of t

Judge Blodgett yesterday as murrer to the plea in the case and others vs. Charles Keru. replevin suit to recover 1,000 to ling a adde-track, called the Mi the Chicago, Danville & Vinc which had been seized by the Shered judgment in June 1sst, and plaintiffs transerred the case. Courts, under the act of 1875.

ment was then filed alleging of proceeded to judgment in the Stindgment was still in force and electeral Courts ought not to ta jurisdiction. On demurrer to Blodgett held that he would the suit, sustaining the demu fendant decided to stand by his Judge Williams yesterday he the Chicago Avenue Church va suit under the Burnt-Records tille to the property on which is built. The property was bon Church. The chief dispute wa in the rear and west of the chur it had been properly dedicate so as to make it a public all held that, although the plat shintention by marking it off frow dedicate it to the public, yet the street ran across the end of to show it was closed instead Chicago avenue, and as it was iey." the intention was not su prove the dedication, and it mipart of the church to.

Charles A. Namuth, indicted ters from the letter-boxes, apphefore Judge Blodgett and plea John Merton, charged with commendating that, pleaded not guilt plea was enberred by Elizabett for wolation of the Post-Office Hawes was appointed connect anotton to have the indictance failing that, pleaded not guilt plea was enberred by Elizabett for wolation of the Post-Office Hawes was appointed connect anotton of the Post-Office Hawes was appointed conn

THE COURS

Filed.

A Couple of Interesti

Record of Judgments, No

Judge Rogers yesterday render portant decision in the case of Carlon Frank H. Dunton on the list ployer to an employe unlawfully sages due for the remainder of the discharge. The suit was brofour weeks' wages accruing after an the theory that the contract was the theory that the contract was that the employer was still at work. The Judges was still at work. The Judges was still at work.

indicase and the principle of law upon which the principle of law upon which are an important one, and the find has not been directly decided the find has not been directly decided to the find has not been directly it has not the decisions in cases nearly will fours, "with the case at bar, call fours," with the case at bar, call fours, "with the case at bar, call fours, "with the same near the case of the proceeding was commenced before the same the case was tried here the case of the case was tried here the case of the case was tried here the case of the case of the case was tried here the case of the case was tried here the case of the case of

adants, and after no management of the perform the contract on a scion for money—of damage mire contract. It goes upon it interest to the second of the seco

done, and I am antistot that we mady.

Counsel have not cited, and I hease in this State bearing directly flut the late English author view that this action cannot be hold that, being ready and services contracted for, mere of anot sufficient to enable a perscharged to sue on the contract at The better reason is with thorities and the cases cited about Kentucky, and less evil arisother doctrine tends to encouramnitolicity of suits. In the cases, if the suit can be maintimatillments of salary were pa

since, if the unit can be maintain installments of salary were parsipartification of salary were parsipartification of the salary were parsipartification of the salary discharge the policy of the law to discourage vite litization, and, in my opinion orinciple of the cases cited is the accordance with it. I decide that not installant he action as brought unnecessary to decide whether the the statute of frauds or not cevidence upon the question of right.

evidence upon the questic

what are "assessment of the discharge from the service of what are "assessment of the Appeterday delivered an opinion of in the case of Stephani vs. The of Chicago, on the question as the anti-who agreed to pay all "asses piece of leased property was till as State, county, town, and city eral purposes. This was the apoint. It seems that in July, If unry, 1850, the Bishop leased to tain lots at an agreed rental, agreeing to pay all water-rents a ments" levied thereon during the levied for State, county, town, poses, and the Bishop brought that "assessments" included recovered judgment for some \$15 appealed.

The Judge, in deciding the case.

vorce Proceedings,

About a year ago M

-Flour, 3.071 bris: wheat, 91,710bu; corn

Active and firm at \$1.08.

Dull and unchanged.

OIL.—Steady and firm at 8

nd unchanged.
itesdy and firm at 58250c.
INDIANAPOLIS.
iov. 21.—Hous—Steady: choice, \$2.00
2.55; stockers, \$2.0022.25; receipse m; fancy, \$5.0005.75; family, \$4.000 Nov. 21. - Corroy-

at Osc.

26 September 27 Septem

ars—Bulk meats firmer: aboulders, new, hold con dell and lower: aboulders quoted at 30 rib. 4644c; clear, 456415c.

25—Sugar quiet and easier; common to good at fair to fully fair. 45c; prime to choice, reliew clarified. 95674c.

Il and lower; common, \$17.0020.00; fair, on

nd. firm and unchanged; rood demand; yellow, 51@53se; atcamer, No.10062; new jats, eemand fair and market firm; No. 1 white, 3004ci; No. 2 white, 3004ci; No. 2 white, 3006ci; nized, 311-623. Ryo, 80c. 1 - Flour, 3, 710 bris; corn, 18, 000 bu; wheat, Flour, 1, 100 bris: wheat, 68,000 bu.

s—Canal shipments light. Corn Sic. Canal bly close Dec. 5. Railroad freights up

Nov. 21.—GRAIN-Wheat quiet; extra igan, \$1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95c. Cora unchanged. Rye, Canada, 55c. ON. NOV. 21.—COTTON—Quiet: middling, iddling, 81/4c; good ordinary, 8c; net re-17 bales; sales, 1,227; stock, 104,633; ex-

wise, 1,020.

Nov. 21.—Corrox—Weak; midding, she; ng, she; good ordinary, se; net receipt, ng, she; good ordinary, se; net exports coast-

II. Nov. 21.—Corron—Quiet: middling, siddling, 8 9-16c; good ordinary, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; sales, 1,200; stock, 18,809; exports 1,300; 21.—Corron—Barely steady; midsales, 3,500 bales; exports 2,500; spinners, allon, 101. PETROLEUM

No. Nov. 21.—PRIBOLEUM—Market steady aged: standard white, 110 test, sc. se. Nov. 21.—PRIBOLEUM—Quiet: crude, Parker's for immediate shipment: reflect Pa., Nov. 21. -PETROLEUM-Marketon h sales at 86%; declined to 86%; advanced dowing at 86%; bld; shipments, 58,000 bris, 5,000; transactions, 225,000.

DRY GOODS. ax. Nov. 21.—Business continues light with houses, and jobbing trade is stuggish; cot-quiet, but prices fairly maintained, and leading makes comparatively small in first cyprints quiet, but patchwork prints doing name unsettled; spring woodens for mean request by clothiers.

TURPENTINE.

STEWART REMOVAL.

ion of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Whole-to the Retail Bouse—The Jobbing is Going West.

Daily Dry-Goods Trads Review, Nov. 16.
nouncement that Messrs, A. T. Stewart preparing to remove the wholesale nt of their business from the store has so long occupied down town to il store at Broadway and Tenth street, ignificant. It should not be underignificant. It should not be under t this removal is made for the purpose ing the moving centre of trade, which ing the past few years, advanced stead-in. On the contrary, there is more int for a dry-goods house to remain be-

is street now than there was three or ago. The up-town current has been and for a time there has been a to retrace steps on the part of houses of led in the upward march. The f Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. have no complain of their location, and cerpreximity to the very heart of the saired, the location of their up-town y no means a desirable one. The test of the saired, the location of their up-town y no means a desirable one. The test of the saired the movement as the result of erent causes. When the house in the death of the late Mr. Stewart, it ded as evidence of their having recognoce the changing centres of the jobe of the country, and the fact that, in retain so large a distribution as the previously controlled, it was necestet the competitive jobber of the inhis own market. Hence a branch is established in Chicago, the leading ity west of the seaboard. No one can that the opening of a branch of a jobbing house in Chicago must inhe business of that market, and horaw, to some extent, the piece-goods in New York. That the New York Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. has stood oportion of the loss of jobbing trade city no one will doubt, we presume, as our judgment is very much at fault, ause of the removal is the fact that finds it unprofitable to maintain a sepablishment for its wholesale trade, can find ample accommodations for in the lofts of its retail store. To the the removal is made in connection nersi movement of the trade, or that movement will follow it, is simply. The house is by no means the lead-ods jobbing house in the city, and its in the trade is not so great as that of inch rank far below it in the value of all sales.

Doing business of New York is not as five years ago, and the evidences of the first in the results and odos, and the second-hands trade is to other centres where it can be combined as to any one in the instruct. Is becoming merely the great instructs of the country for domestic and odos, and the second-hands trade is to other centres where it can be combined as the process of the cou

se of some articles are 18 per cent before the War. Corn has not been to 1845, excepting in 1881, cotton not wenty-three years, and mess pork not

THE COURTS. A Couple of Interesting Opinions Filed.

peerd of Judgments, New Suits, Diverce Proceedings, Etc.

Judge Rogers yesterday rendered & very im-Judge Borgers yesterday rendered a very important decision in the case of Charles E. Jones of The Charles of the term after the discharge. The suit was brought to recover the vecks' wages accruing after the discharge of the theory that the contract was still in force, as the theory that the contract was still in force, as the charge of that the employer was still hable as though loss was still at work. The Judge said:

that the employer was still hable as though that the employer was still at work. The Judge said:

proprinciple of law upon which the case dethe an important one, and the precise questions an important one, and the precise questions and been directly decided by our Subreme
the decisions in cases nearly akin, if not on
"alloars," with the case at bar, fortify the con"alloars," with the case at bar,
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with he statament thereby. But an an an hole the control of a manufacture of the control of the

evidence upon the question or right in or wrongful discharge from the service of the defendants.

WHAT ARE "ASSESSMENTS"?

Judge Pleasants, of the Appellate Court, yesterday delivered an opinion of much importance
in the case of Stephani vs. The Catholic Bishop
of Chicago, on the question as to whether a tenant who agreed to pay all "assessments" on a
piece of lessed property was liable for the reguing State, county, town, and city taxes for general purposes. This was the single contested
point. It seems that in July, 1858, and in Janmry, 1858, the Bishop leased to Stephani certin lots at an agreed rental, the latter also
spreing to pay all water-rents and all "assessments" levied thereon during the term of the
lesse. He gefused to pay the ordinary taxes
ierial for State, county, town, and city purposes, and the Bishop brought suit, claiming
that "assessments" included "taxes," and
reovered judgment for some \$15,000. Stephani
specied.

The Judge, in deciding the case, reviewed the

About a year ago Monroe N. Lord and others flet a bill against A. B. Condit, Treasurer of the Town of Lake, and the Town Board of Trustees, charging them with malfesance and nonfeasance in office, and asking that they be held to account for the moneys wasted or wrongfully converted to their own time. This bill was dismissed by Judge Moore a short time ago on the ground that the parties had a complete remedy at law. Yesterday another bill, much more circumstantial, was filed in the Superior Court by L. L. Mills, State's-Attorney, at the relation of Monroe N. Lord. Matthias Schmidt, and John Alloway, against A. B. Condit and the Town Trustees of the Town of lake. It is charged that the Town Board have ordered the payment of 335 warrants calling for \$12,407, to Condit, when such warrants were drawn by Condit on himself, instead of being drawn in favor of the different parties who did work for the town; that often it would not be accretioned to whom the money was to go which was drawn on these warrants. The bill charges receilly that Condit has, by making out warrants for larger sums than he ought, best enabled to pocket the difference lineal; that he has also kept large sums revered for penalties, commissions, etc., and darged more than the legal \$3 a day for servmissif; that he has also kept large sums award for penalties, commissions, etc., an arred more than the legal \$3 a day for series as Trustee. It is also alleged that the taxy was been levied in such a way as to discrim against non-resident taxpayers; that paper in the town is controlled by and that divers other methods have b mercal to insugurate the establishment of a missiure Tweed Government in the town. The distances are very similar to those in the former bill, except that they are more specific and exact, and the same relief is asked—an account and injunction to prevent the Trustees than further taking illegal fees.

DIVERCES.

Maria L. Snellbaker filed a biil yesterday transt her busband, William H. Snellbaker, sking for a divorce on account of his cruelty. Joseph Tonias likewise asks for a decree on account of the unfaithfulness of his wife Jo-cepaine.

andre Williams yesterday granted a decree of fluore to Mary E. Heath from George S. Heath at the ground of adultery, and to Fredericka Auler from Frederick Auler for cruelty. divorce to Mary E. Heath from George 8. Heath on the ground of adultery, and to Fredericka Auler from Frederick Auler for cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Biodgett yesterday sustained the demurer to the piea in the case of Huidekoper and others w. Charles Kern. The case was a replevin suit to recover 1,000 tons of iron forming a side-track, called the Mud-Lake track, of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes. Railroad, which had been seized by the Sheriff. He recovered judgment in June last, and afterward the pilmtiffs tranferred the case to the Federal Couris, under the act of 1875. A plea in abatement was then filed alleging that the case had proceeded to judgment in the State Court, which against a still inforce and effect, and that the learn Courts ought not to take cognizance or tradiction. On demurrer to this piea Judge about held that he would keep control of the sait, sustaining the demurrer, and the demant decided to stand by his plea.

Juge Williams yesterday heard the case of the Chicago Avenue Church vs. Grace Church, and under the Burnt-Records act to establish that the property on which Moody's church a bait. The property was bought from Grace Church. The chief dispute was over an alley in the rear and west of the church, as to whether that been properly dedicated to the public es as to make it a public alley. The Judge idention by marking it off from the church lot in dedicate it to the public, yet as the line along the street ran scross the end of the alley, so as to about it was closed instead of opening on Chicago avenue, and as it was not marked. "alley the Intention was not sufficiently clear to prove the dedication, and it must be held to be part of the church lot.

Charles A. Namuth, indicted for stealing letters from the letter-boxes, appeared yesterday before sudge Biodgett and pleaded not guility; and the same was entered by Elizabeth Smith, indicted for wolston of the Post-Office laws. Mr. Kirk Haws was appointed conness for George Harrisa, the illegal voter.

The Notional Park Bank, of New York, be

gan a snit yesterday against Henrietta A. Woolley, claiming \$2,000.

Fraucis A. Stevens began an action against
Frederick Haskell to recover \$20,000 for infringement of his patent for an improvement in
railroad-car brakes.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of Duncan MacDougail and John McKinlay, filed a bill against
John Featherstone and E. A. Hartwell to set
aside an alleged fraudulent sale under a chattel-mortgage. It is charged
that MacDougail and McKinlay in
January last entered into a conspiracy with
Featherstone by which their planing-mill at
Nos. 42 and 44 North Sangamon street, and the
houses Nos. 43 and 45 Morgan street, were privately sold under a chattel mortgage and bought
in by Featherstone. He now claims to own
them, but the Assignee thinks the sale was
fraudulent, and asks that it may be set aside
and the property subjected to the payment of
the firm debts. and the property subjected to the payment of the firm debts.

An order was entered for the examination of Myron A. Decker before Register Hibbard, the 23d inst.

Discharges were issued to Louis Jacobs, W. H. Jenkins, and Moses Solomon.
George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Charles Rauch and William Werner; R. E. Jenkins, of Samuel J. Hayes; C. D. Lusk, of Wendelin Seng; and Bradford Hancock, of Morris Unger.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for J. G. Oorcutt, W. G. Westgate, and Oliver Mulvey, for William Patrick, and for Edgar A. Hill.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Cyrus E. Felton began a suit yesterday against Mary A. and John Pearson, to recover \$6.000.

D. A. Hewes sued Catherine E. James for \$1.000.

CIRCUIT COURT. BANKRUPTUY.

D. A. Hewes sued Catherine E. James for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Justus Kilian, Receiver of the German American Bank, began a suit for \$4,500 against Alvina Riebeling and Justus Riebeling.

PROBATE COURT.

Letters testamentary were granted to Albert Heller in the estate of Simon Cohn, the bond being fixed at \$3,400.

The will of the late Lydia West was proved and admitted to probate.

Judge Blodgett—80 to 113, except 90, 102, and 107. No. 88, Stafford Manufacturing Company vs. Lockwood, on trial.

Judge Lockwood, on trial.

The Appellant Court—Term Nos. 76, Mueller vs. Melinden: 77, McDermid vs. Cotton; 78, Dinet vs. Eigeumann; 79, Matthews vs. Rice; and 80, Uphof vs. Ufrich. No case on trial.

Judge Jameson—188 to 190, 192, 193, 195 to 197, 199 to 201, 203 to 211. No. 187, Shaffer vs. Wehle, on trial.

Judge Moore—21, 22, 42, and 43. No. 20, Heron vs. Storey, on trial.

Judge Rogsus—264, 266, 268 to 275, inclusive. No. 202, Haskell vs. Carney, on trial.

Judge Boorm—256, 258, 260 to 270, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge McAllister—Set cases, general No. 30, 232, Chicago Starch-Works vs. Spalds, and term No. 2, 2077, Abbey vs. Wurster. No call of the calendar. No case on trial.

Judge Farwell—602, Wohler vs. Keeney, on trial.

Judge Williams—528, McGraw vs. Harp, and 1, 725, Weich vs. Welch.

trial.
Junoz Williams—528, McGraw vs. Harp, and
1,725, Weich vs. Weich.
Junoz Loomis—No. 707, Jansen vs. Dun et al.,
on trial. Call to-day: Nos. 716, 722, 733, 734,
743, 744, 788, 794, 800, 816, 817, 831, 835, and
836.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Singer Mannfactaring Company vs. Emil Hass, John Hass, and
Jacob Cole. \$2,000,—Della Townsend vs. M. P.
Cole, \$2, 180, 30.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE JAMESON—William
Panton et al. vs. Albert Stablmacher, \$110.—
Fred Grume vs. Henry Bahe; verdict, \$350, and
motion for new trial.—Rosalie M. Lancaster vs.
Charles Gossage and C. C. Boyles, \$600.
CURCUIT COURT—CONFESSION—Louis Rothgerber
vs. Dennis Simmons, \$187, 50.

JUDGE BOOTH—J. H. Boyd vs. Chicago West
Division Railway Company; verdict, \$300, and
motion for new trial.

MARINE NEWS.

A SEVERE NORTHER. A fierce gale from the north prevailed on the lake in this latitude yesterday, and a very heavy sea ran, making it necessary for vessels that had left port the day before to run back for shelter, and rendering navigation hazardous and diffiguit. So far as ascertained but one mishap occurred, and recovered judgment for some \$15,000. Stephani specialed.

The Judge, in deciding the ease, reviewed the statutes on the subject of taxes and assessing the statutes of the subject of taxes and assessing the statutes of the subject of taxes and assessing taxes, or statements of the amount of the tax. As general thing it was used to denote those special charges made against real estate by authority of the city to defray the expense of recived, whereas taxes were imposed for the general good, without reference to any particular iot. The distinction, petween this two to be entire to include the subject of the statutes, and it must be held that the parties to the lease had contracted using the term "assessment" in its legal and usual sense. The charge of the Court below that assessments included general taxes was therefore erroneous, and the case must be reversed and remanded.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST A. S. CONDIT.

About a year ago Monroe N. Lord and others liked a bill against A. B. Condit, Treasurer of the Town of Lake, and the Town Board of was towed up the basis to the river, and that was not an ordinary one. The schoner that was not an ordinary one. The schor far as ascertained but one mishap occurred, and that was not an ordinary one. The schor far as ascertained but one mishap occurred, and that was not an ordinary one. The schor Goderich was not an ordinary one. The schr Goderich was ascertained but one mishap occurred, and that was not an ordinary one. The schr Goderich and that was not an ordinary one. The schr Goderich was ascertained but one mishap occurred, and that was not an ordinary one. The schr Goderich was ascertained but one mishap occurred, and that was not an ordinary one. The schr Goderich was ascertained but one mishap occurred, and that was not an ordinary one. The schr Goderich was caught by the gale just before dright, when some distance abreast or the city and drifted rapidly toward the s tained were detached from the vessel's jibboom and left on shore at the roundhouse. The schooner was towed up the basin to the river, and thence into Illinois Central slip C. Her dolphin-strikes had been carried away and her headgear somewhat demoralized. Shipcarpenters immediately set to work to repair the damage, and Capt. Marray will be ready to sail again with the next invorable wind. The pier light will probably be replaced as soon as possible. Whether the Government authorities will cause the owner of the Gallatin to settle the damage or not remains to be seen.

The schr Christine Nilsson put back to this port with a broken centre-board after getting fifty miles down the lake.

The following vessels also ran back yesterday on account of the gaic: Schrs Frank Barker. Montgomery, Golden West. North Star, Success. H. Rand. Stampede, R. J. Skidmore, Lone Star, Westchester, Albatross, and George L. Seaver.

A number of vessels from east-shore ports came into the harbor during the gaic, and all of them did some fast sailing before the tugs-picked them up.

THE GOODRICH STEAMERS. The Goodrich Transportation Company having received the contract for carrying passengers and freight between Ludington and Milwankee the enfreight between Ludington and Milwaukee the ensuing winter, in connection with the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, the props Truesdell, Menominee, and Oconto will be employed for the trade as the demands thereof may require. The boats will commence running Dec. 1. The stmrs Sheboygan and Chicago are still plying between this port and Milwaukee and Manitowoc, and make their trips as regularly as the weather will permit. The Menomince left here Wednesday night on her last trip to Green Bay, and may return if business will warrant her in so doing. The stmr Alpens has been hauled off the Chicago and Grand Haven route, and laid up at the foot of Michigan avenue. The Muskegon and Corona are at Manitowoc, where they will be overhauled. An aispatch was received yesterday stating that the prop Depere had broken her wheel in Manistee harbor. She will be towed to Milwaukee, where she will receive a new one.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Milwauken, Nov. 21.—The prop Denere broke her wheel at Manistee, and is being towed here by

the tug Williams.

Goodrich's props Menominee, Troesdell, and
Oconto are to constitute a winter line between this
port and Ludington the present winter, the Northern Transit boats having failed to get the contract. ern Transit boats having failed to get the contract.
The tng Welcome is in dry-dock for repairs.
The only charters reported to-day are the steambarge Alcona and consort. Wenona, wheat to Buffalo on through rate.
Arrived from below, steam-barge Barnum, schrs Saveland and Norris.
Cleared, steam-barge Alcona and consort.
Four three-and-afters have been at anchor in the bay: also several vessels in the harbor wind-bound. Among the latter are two grain-laden vessels, one from Chicago. The gale has subsided.
No damage is reported here.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, Nov. 21. -Lake freights dull and un-

changed. Charters: Schr Caulin, cement to De-Cleared -Props Raleigh, Vanderbilt, Fountain Cleared—Props Raleigh, Vanderbilt, Fountain City, Chicago; schrs Kate Winslow. John Kilderhouse (800 tons coal), Chicago: G. W. Adams, Toledo; Canton (1, 700 bris cement), barge Fannie Neal, Chicago; Hattle Eima, Saginaw; Racine (75 tons coal), Bay Cliv.
Vessels passing Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. Nov. 20; Westward—Prop City of Toledo, to Chicago. Eastward—None.

in harbor-Prop Garden City. PORT HUBON. PORT HURON.

Pont Hunox, Mich., Nov. 21.— Down—Props
Abercorn. Arizona and consort: schrs James F.
Joy, William Junes, Allegheny, Goshawk, James Couch, Carlingford, S. L. Watson, Col. Ellsworth,
Penokee, H. Bissell, C. J. Wells.
UD—Props Avon. Allegheny and barges, H. Howard and consort. Ella Smith and consort: schrs
George Worthington, Comanche, H. Ross, Red,
Winte, and Blue.
Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather clear.
Post Hurox, Nov. 22—5 p. m.—Passed up—
Props Oncida, Keweenaw, Empire Sisie; schr J.
L. Quimby. Post HURON, Noveman, Empire State; schr J.
L. Quimby.
Dewn-Prons Conestors, Rosnoks, H. B. Tuttle and consort, Raleigh and consort; schrs M. I.
Wilcox, Whn. Crosthwaite, C. Amsden, La Petite,
Erie Belle, Otonabec, Aunt Ruth.
Wind-North, fresh; weather cloudy.

MICHIGAN CITY. Michigan Criv, Ind., Nov. 21.—Arrived—Schr David Macy, Spring Lake, lumber. The Macy will endeavor to make one more trip and then lav up for winter at Grand Haven. Wind fresh from the north. Capt. Manning, in charge of the Govern-ment work at this point, has nearly completed, for this season, the new breakwater. It is a stanch piece of work, and is standing the sea remarkably well. The Chicago dredge has been at work at the mouth of the harpor for the past few days, and we have now a good fifteen feet of water.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH. EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 21.—Last night the bark J. S. Austin, in the prop Burlington's tow, bound out, grounded in the channel at the mouth of the river. The next barge, the Poland, forged shead, colliding with the Austin, staving in the bow and line-works of the Poland. William Dawson, sallor, was caught in the timbers and crushed, and the forecastle demolished. Dawson fell into a fire, his ciothing taking fire. He was rescand, but died in a few minutes.

LAKE FREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet yesterday. Wheat was taken at a rate equivalent to 4½¢ to Buffalo. Room was reported for 120,000 bu wheat. To Buffalo-prop Montana and schrs Sloan and America (equal to 4½¢), wheat through. To Black Rock—Schr M. R. Perew, wheat at 4½¢. To Oswego—Schr Nassau, wheat on owner's account.

The schr R. B. Mason goes to Muskegon for a cargo of lumber for Milwaukee, at card rates, and the schr S. B. Pomeroy will sail for Menomines for a load of lumber for this port, also at card rates.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 21.—Arrivals—Prop Mary BRIE, Pa., Nov. 21.—Arrivais—Frop Mary Jarecki, Marquette; prop India, Duluth; sehrs Ida Keith, Marengo, Buffalo; schr Niagara, Chicago; prop R. Prindiville, schr C. H. Weeks, Toledo. Departures—Props Gordon Campbell, Annie Young, Chicago; prop Iudia, Buffalo. The schr Marengo has gone into winter quarters

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 21, —Arrived—Prop Montank, Lockport, 600 br)s flour; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 200 brls flour; prop Imperial, Seneca, 3, 200 bu oats; Harriet, Seneca, 2,000 bu corn, 1,700 bu rye. Cleared-Cataract, Ottawa, 91,025 ft lumber; prop Welcome, Henry, 34,461 ft lumber; Lock-port, Lockport, 5,979 bu wheat.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 21. -Passed up-Prop City of Fremont. NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Sunrise commenced to strip yesterday preparatory to laying up.

Capt. John Joyce, who was reported very ill, was about yesterday, considerably improved.

The schr L. W. Perry arrived yesterday from
Grand Haven, showing signs of a recent mishap in
the shape of damaged bulwarks and broken stan-

chions.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the schre America (Charnley Bros.') and H. B. Moore, which were recently released from the beach at Grand Haven. Both brought lumber.

which were recently released from the beach at Grand Haven. Both brought lumber.

A dispatch received yesterday announced the safe arrival of the prop Antelope and consort and schr R. B. Hayes at Menominee, where they commenced to load lumber for this port.

THE THINDING has already called attention to the ball of the Chicago Seamen's Union, to be held at West Twelfth Street Turner Hell this evening, and will say that it promises to be a successful and enjoyable affair.

Capt. Joseph Johnson, master and owners of the J. V. Taylor, died yesterday at his residence in this city, from tumor in the abdomen. He was a well a favorably known lake navigator of about 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

The Lizzie Doak, bound for Racine, ran in for shelter.

years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

The Lizzie Doak, bound for Racine, ran in for shelter.

Engineer Charlie Treiber, of the tur Harrison, was honorably acquitted of the charge of robbing a tramp whom he found snoozing on the tur. Charlie puts both hands up and says the next tramp caught on his tur goes into the drink.

The schrs H. A. Kent, and Three Brothers have been laid up at Black River.

The schrs H. A. Kent, and Three Brothers have been laid up at Black River.

The steam barge Wetmore and consort Brunette have arrived at Detroit, and were preparing to lay up. Wednesday.

The Cleveland yacht Okaresta, with Capt. F. W. Edmunds and Mr. John Imman as officers and crew, has arrived at that port after an absence of over a year during which she made a voyage around the Atlantic and Guif Coasts of over 5,000 miles.

The schr Norwood was selzed at Detroit Wednesday evening by Deputy-United-States-Marshal Taylor on a claim amounting to over \$1,000. At last accounts the Captain was looking for sureties.

The schr Elvina will be repaired at Manitowoc, whence she was towed from Grand Haven. The damage caused by her recent stranding at the latter port and the expense of getting her off, towing, etc., amounts to \$3,000.

The tug Crusader was to have been sold at Cleveland Tuesday by the United States Marshal, but she was not there to be sold, and the sale was postponed. An attempt was made to get her over from Sarnis to Port Huron, but it failed. A Port Huron dispatch says the trouble has ended, and the matter has been settled.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Nahant, Cleveland, coai, Market street.
Prop Mary Grob, Pike's Pier, wood, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Bentoa, sundries, State street.
Prop C. Reits, Manistee, sundries, State street.
Prop S. C. Baidwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Starn Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Randolph street.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Redprocity, Garden Bay, posts, Lake street.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber, Tweifth
greet. ir John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Tweirth street.
Ir John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Tweirth street.
Ir Driver, Dalton, bark, North Branch, Mason Slip.
Ir S. F. Wilson, White Lake, lumber, Market, Ir Street, Market, Manistee, Market, M ng-Mill. Schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Twenty-

Sehr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Frank Crawford, Manistee, lumber, Markat,
Schr Frank Crawford, Manistee, lumber, Markat,
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskeson, lumber, Market,
Schr Beloit, Kewannee, ties, Rush street.
Schr Hungarian, Muskeson, lumber, mo orders,
Schr Ande O. Hanson, Muskeson, lumber, Market,
Schr Mystle, Muskeson, lumber, Market,
Schr Maj, Ferry, White Lake, lumber, Market,
Schr Maj, Ferry, White Lake, lumber, Mason Silp,
Schr Ross Belle, Grand Haven, lumber, Market,
Schr Anerica, Muskeson, lumber, Market,
Schr America, Muskeson, lumber, Mason Silp,
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskeson, lumber,
Silp,

Side Carlo Company Com Schr Golden Barvest, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson Sip.
Prop St. Lawrence, Payette, iron. N. B. R. Milla. Schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber, lighthouse, Schr Adriatic, Pentwater, lumber, Market. Schr Moselle, Masonville, ties, no orders. Schr Gesine, Ludington, wood, Rush street. Schr Gesine, Ludington, wood, Rush street. Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries, Clark street. Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, salt, no orders. Schr Collingwood, Stargeon Bay, wood, Market. Schr Cur Son, Cleveland, coal, Rush street. Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, salt, no orders. Schr Cur Son, Cleveland, coal, Rush street. Schr Cur Schr Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber, State street. Schr L. B. Coates. Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Leonard Hanna, Buffalo, coal, North Branch. ACCUAL Sallinss.
None during the twenty-four hours above named.

OBITUARY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 21.—J. O. Phelps, a prominent merchant of Spring Green, died at his home in that village yesterday, of apoplexy. San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Bernard F. Keaney, Workingmen's delegate to the Constitutional Convention from this city, died to-day of con-

EDISON OUT-EDISONED.

EDISON OUT-EDISONED.

Mr. Edison had just electrified the world with his marvelous process of "bottling sounds," as the facetious Times man puts it, when lo! here steps forward Prof. Hughes and announces the discovery of the microphone, the telephone's youngest daughter, which has the power of magnifying the sound of a fiy's footstep until it seems like the tramp of a horse, and its "buz" is as loud as the roar of an elephant in an Indian jungle. We see, therefore, that "the musis of the spheres" may not be an astronomical myth after all. The London Telegraph bredicts that, by the aid of a sufficiently sensitive microphoce, even Humboldt's apparently visionary suggrestion, that the ebb and flow of the pourishing sap of plants produces a harmonious sound, may be verified. Who knows, too, but that it may introduce a new era in medicine, by revealing that the humal body is an instrument of delicate harmonies, the action of every member—the beating of the Leart, the flowing of the blood, the expansion of the lung tissue, and even those subtle transitions of brain substance—producing its own pecifier auditle sound, in health all blending into an exquisite harmonious rhythm, in disease and member emitting its own peculiar discord at vibratiou. What an invaluable aid the microbone would then be in disgnosis! Whether or iot this brilliant dream will ever be realized, es in it is that for regulating the harmonious and liver, cleansing the delicate machinery of all its impurities, and fryoarting a healthful, vigorous tone to the will experience as reliable as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Purgative Pellets.

GUILTY.

But Recommended to Mercy and Forgiveness.

Such Is the Finding of the Jury in the Anderson Case. The trial of Mrs. Anderson and daughter,

The trial of Mrs. Anderson and daughter, charged with violating the Discipline of the Methodist Church in renting property for the sale of beer, was continued at Trinity Church last evening. The attendance was very large, the room being crowded, indicating the deep interest of the church in the matter. The questions of the church in the matter. tion to be settled was whether or not they should be expelled from the church on account of their conduct, and about all that remained of the trial was the argument of Mr. Crawford, attorney for the prosecution, and the final find ing of the jury.

In advance of the opening of the trial, the pastor,

THE REV. MR. CRAPTS, said he would occupy the time by reading from "Baker on Church Discipline" on the subject of penalty and forgiveness. He proceeded to read, to show the grades of punishment for violating the Discipline, as he said, for

ment for violating the Discipline, as he said, for the information of the coungregation.

Mr. Clarke, of the counsel for the defendants, arrested the reading by saying to the Chairman that he was taking considerable pains to do something he had no authority to do. He reminded him that the jury was present, and that the very book he was reading from failed to sanction his conduct.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts declared Mr. Clark out of order, and proceeded to read as before.

Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution, next interrupted the Chairman to assure him that he was reading what he might read in the course of his closing remarks, whereupon Mr. Crafts subhis closing remarks, whereupon Mr. Crafts subsided and left the prosecution where it be

sided and left the prosecution where it belonged.

The Rev. C. G. Trusdell was then called upon and opened the meeting with prayer.

MR. CRAWFORD

followed in the closing speech for the prosecution. In opening he made an appeal to the temperance element of his auditors, and drew some frightful pictures of the evil of renting property for the purposes of the sale of beer. He next proceeded to review some of the evidence adduced, first referring to the pastor's report.

report.

Mr. Barker objected to any comment on the pastor's report because it had been objected to and was incompetent as evidence.

Mr. Crafts replied that the objection had been overruled before, and was not then a good me. Mr. Barker insisted that his protest was com-

Mr. Barker insisted that his protest was competent, and should be considered.

Mr. Crafts replied that he had consulted the Bishon in the matter of his report, and had acted upon the advice given. The reason that it was objected to, he thought, was that the report was not on the side of the defense.

Mr. Crawford then resumed reading from manuscript. He expressed surprise that the counsel for the defendants—Methodist lawvers—should have taken the position they had, and aimed at winning the case at the sacrifice of the Church law, etc.]

Mr. Clarke, for the defense, interrupted the reading at this juncture to charge the speaker with falsehoed, and to deny that they had any intention of violating the Church law, directly or indirectly, which statement was greeted with applause.

or indirectly, which statement was greeted with applause.

Mr. Crafts objected to the applause, and hoped there would be no further objections, and no further calling of harsh names.

Mr. Clarke got up in an excited manner and said he would be heard, whether the Chair said so or not. [Applause.] He went on to rebuke the charge made against him, and Mr. Barker, his associate, followed in the same strain, and both seemed to have the sympathy of the andlence.

both seemed to have the sympathy of the audience.
The cross-fire being ended, Mr. Crawford continued in his review of the evidence, charging that Mrs. Anderson had had the sole say in the leasing of the property in interest, and that Murray Anderson, as Trustee, could do nothing with the oroperty without the consent of the beneficiary. The defendants had testified, he said, that they signed the lease of the property with the understanding that it was to be made a Thomas-Garden, and then he went on to paint a picture of Theodore Thomas, the musical celebrity, after whom the New York Thomas-Garden was named. He quoted from the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, to show that the first thing Thomas did on locating in Cincinnati recently was to get "uproariously drunk," to the extent of mixing drinks in his hat and the breaking of bottless over the bars.

propping this phase of the subject, he read from various authorities on the subject of leases, and the power of trustees, and from Bishop Simpson to show that the encouraging of intemperance was antagonistic to Methodism. If the Church allowed its members to rent their If the Church allowed its members to rent their property for beer saloons, he said, it would have to allow them to rent for any purpose they pleased, and, if this was to be the rule, the Church, he contended, might as well demolish its altars and give its edifices up for hospital and asylum purposes to accommodate the orphans and the widows—the victims of the itquor traffic. The speaker thee went on to deny that the prosecution had been actuated by a spirit of persecution, and to establish that the Church had been offended, and had done no less than it could do to violicate itself. He closed by urging upon the jury to carefully consider the evidence, and deal mercifully with the defendants. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the Chair arose and requested the jury to retire, suggesting that they might take the lease and trust-deed with them.

THE REV. MR. THOMPSON.

ing that they might take the lease and trustdeed with them.

THE REV. MR. THOMPSON,
one of the jurors, said he wanted to know
whether or not they should, in their decision on
the question of graduating the punishment, if
the defendants were found guilty, be guided by
Dr. Baker's work, which had been so freely
quoted on both sides and by the Chair, and
whether or not there was any choice between
expelling the defendants and simply finding
them guilty?

The Rev. Mr. Crafts read from the book in
question, and quoted Bishop Heading to show
that penitence on the part of the defendants
might save expulsion.

Mr. Clarke said be understood the question
of Mr. Thompson to have been as to whether
the Discipline graded the punishment or not.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts replied that the Discipline was silent on the subject so far as he nad
observed, but the Bishops were law in cases of
this kind.

Mr. Crawford thought the decisions of the

this kind.

Mr. Crawford thought the decisions of the
Bishops were a sufficient guide in interpreting

Mr. Crawford thought the decisions of the Bishops were a sufficient guide in interpreting the Discipline.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts responded that on points not touched by the Discipline the Bishops were authority. There was no appeal from them, and under their decision expulsion need not follow footwiction.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson said that one could often gain knowledge more readily by being genorant. Such had been his case on the question at issue, and he wanted to know if the defendants were found guilty.

WHO SHOULD FIX THE PENALTY!

Mr. Barker—The jury, of course.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts said the Discipline provided that the pastor of the church should impose the penalty, but he did not propose to fully exercise that function. He would, however, advise with the jury and others on the subject, if it became necessary.

Mr. Clarke—You do not claim the right to retire with the jury and discuss the evidence?

A juror—I am wary clear on that. He has no right to discuss the evidence with the jury under any circumstances.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts—Certainly not. I claim.

A juror—I am very clear on that. He has no right to discuss the evidence with the jury under any circumstances.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts—Certainly not. I claim no such right.

The collocaty here ended, and the jury was given in charge of a janitor and taken into a side room, the hour being 8:45. The jury was absent an hour less ten minutes, and in the meantime the congregation were busy speculating on the result, and at times not very decorous, considering the lessons in solemnity that had beer forced upon them during the long-drawn title. But when the jury re-entered the ror m all was quiet, and, being seated, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the jury addresse the audience. He said the jury had prayerfully considered the case, and went on to speak to phing the importance of the trial, insisting the importance of the trial, insisting the two did be improper for the audience to manifest their feelings in any way when the yerdict was read.

The Nr. Crafts cautioned the audience also aga, it being demonstrative, after which Mr. Thog poon read the verdict, as follows:

We, the Committee, find that the specifications to charge. Sit are sustained, and that the charge is sustained.

We, ti Dommittee, and that the charge is sustained. That it specifications to charge second are sustained, and so, the Committee, unanimously recommend my yand forgivenes.

W. H. Thompson, Janes N. Banks, John Hood, L. Nowlin, Byron Schemmerhorn.

There here no demonstrations of any kind upon the finding being announced, and Mr.

Crafts arose and stated that he would not impose the punalty until he had had time to advise with the jury and the church. If the jury had failed in the recommendation to mercy and forgiveness, he should have asked mercy for them, and been inclined to deal mercifully with them. Before passing sentence he would give them opportunity to manifest their penitence, and he intimated that penitence would save them from expulsion.

he intimated that penitence would save them from expulsion.

It will be seen that Mrs. Anderson has been found guilty. The first charge referred to is imprudent conduct, and the specifications thereto are that she leased certain property to one B. Baum "to be used for the manufacture or sale of distilled, fermented, or vinous liquors." The second charge of which she has been found guilty is "conduct contrary to the Word of God and Discipline of the Methodist-Episcopal Church," the specifications being the same as in the first charge. The penalty for the offense she has been found guilty of is fixed by the Church law, and is to be inflicted by the pastor at his discretion. pastor at his discretion.
THE PENALTIES

A declaration of the guilt of the accused, while forgiveness is extended to the penitent. Censure or reproof.

Expulsion.

The penalty will not be selected for some days, and Mr. Crafts announces that its severity will depend upon Mrs. Anderson's conduct. If she shows berself to be truly penitent—which it is charged she has not been so far—her punishment will be the lightest. If she does not, the penalty may be the most severe in the catalogue—expulsion.

Now that Mrs. Anderson is through with being made a public spectacle, Mr. Baum, to whom she has leased her premises, and the dealing with whom has brought all the trouble upon her in the church, proposes to get up a trial outside of the church. He says that he has been outrageously maligned by the testimory of several of the witnesses, and that his standing and business have thereby been in jured, and he proposes to commence criminal proceedings against them at once for defamation of character.

THE RAILROADS.

Several car-loads of coal have just been sent from Colorado to Pittsburg, Pa. It is being taken there as an experiment. It is believed that it is superior to the Pennsylvania coal, and that it will pay to ship it there. This looks like

carrying coal to Newcastle. The regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association will be held at the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis Tuesday. The meeting promises to be a peaceable one. Everything is working smoothly, and but few complaints are being made. Maybe it is the calm which usually precedes the storm.

The General Freight Agents of the roads ieading East from this city will meet at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad this morning to arrange a new freight tariff in accordance with the advance in east-bound freight rates recently decided upon, and which will go into effect Nov. 25. The rates on grain will be on the basis of 35 cents per 100 from Chicago to New York, and 40 cents per 100 on fourth class.

Gen. F. R. Myers, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Cnicago Railroad, received a dispatch from Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company yesterday announcing that the war in passenger rates from Cincinnati and other Southwestern points has been settled, and that the rates have been restored to the old figures. It is not stated on what basis peace has been secured, but it is surmised that concessions were made to the Atlantic & Great Western, and that this road will be allowed to charge \$2 per ticket less on business from Cincinnati to New York than the other routes.

York than the other routes.

Mr. David V. Whiting, manager of the commercial excursion to Mexico from this city, has issued a circular announcing that the excursion will leave here Dec. 2 from the passenger depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. The route will be over the Illinois Central to Cairo, thence via the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern to Texareana, thence via the Texas Pacific Railway to Sherman, and from thence to Galveston, where the party will embark on a first-class steamer and proceed to Vera Cruz. Here they will disembark and take the Vera Cruz Railroad to the City of Mexico, returning by the same route. The fare for the round trip will be \$153. This will include meals and sleeping accommodations on the steamer.

Mr. N. Guilford, Secretary of the Western Executive Committee, and Mr. C. M. Wicker.

breaking of bottles over the bars. He quoted also from the Cincinnati Enquirer on the same subject, the purpose being to prove that a garden named after Thomas must necessarily be a very bad place.

Dropping this phase of the subject, he read from Cincinnati and Columbus, which will be held at Cincinnati to-day, for the purpose of be held at Cheinnati to-day, for the purpose of trying to arrange an East-bound pool from those points. But little headway towards forming a pool from Chicago has yet been made. It is understood that the Baltimore & Ohio has modified its figures for a percentage from this city submitted to the New York meeting, and that, instead of 20 per cent, it will be satisfied with 12. This, however, is more than the other roads are willing to grant. Another obstacle in the way of a pool from this city is the reluctance of the Great Western of Canada to join in a pool for a division of the tonnage. The managers of this road do not believe in the feasibility of a pool of this kind, but express themselves favorable for a money one.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

The efforts to arrange a second match between Slosson and Schaefer have thus far proven fruit-less, as the former is in no hurry to play another game. Schaefer offered yesterday to make a match for from \$500 a side up, but Slosson said he wanted five or six days to think the matter over in. His victory of Wednesday night is re-garded by Schaefer's friends as a "scratch," and they are intensely eager to back their opinion with any amount of money.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Rarus, Sweetzer, Calmar, and Adelaide are now at Chico. Today Sweetzer trotted against time to beat Fullerton's record of 2:20%. The first heat was made in 2:17%, the second in 2:18. Adelaide and Calmar contested a \$500 purse, the latter winning in 2:35% and 2:37.

THE PEORIA BREEZE.

Continuation of the Same Kind of Music-The Drinking of Cunningham's Thousand
Gallons of Whisky to Elect Whiting and
Carry Logan Further Detailed and Made
Probable.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21.—The testimony in the Cunningham whishy case continued to-day with the cross-examination of Benjamin Todd. He was under fire all day long, but they failed to shake his testimony in any particular. The cross-examination elicited the fact that Whiting had sent Todd with some of the whisky into Stark County, with instructions to use it in procuring the Democrats there to vote for Whiting, and that Whiting, in directing him where to go after it, said: "You know where to get it." He said be saw a keg of the whisky in a grocery store, with Whiting's partner looking around for a box in which to ship it. After the election they became frightened, and let the whisky alone for several months, but afterwards they went after it with greater vigor than ever. The attorneys, at Whiting's suggestion, asked him if they did not use whisky in the Collector's office to test their instruments with. He said that they used highwines and alcohol—never whisky. He also stated that Whiting's brotherin-law, Kirkbride, was a religious man and o jected to drinking raw whisky, so they sent out and bought some ginger,

sent out and bought some ginger, and fixed it up to suit his religious palate. It was considered public property. They said in the office that Cunuingham would never get any of it, and that they might as well have it as anybody, for it would all be sold. He gave the names of several Gaugers and Government officials who drank the whisky, and fortified his original statement with detailed circumstances and more incidents, all going to show that his story is true. Todd is an old citizen here, a lawyer, and has always stood high. The Transcript, Whiting's organ, has not said a word about the case as yet, affecting to treat it with profound indifference. The Democrat gives a small part of the evidence. The Journal, the independent paper, gives Toud's testimony in full on the main facts, and says there is no doubt that his story is a true one. In its leading editorial to-night it calls upon Knowles, the present Collector, to resign his office. There is the utmost consternation in the Collector's

office, and to-night it is rumored that they have sent for Bob Ingersoil, who has always been attorney for the Whisky Riog bers, to come and help them out. Whiting has been in telegraphic communication with District-Attorney Bangs all day, and professes to be guided throughout by him. It is said that Bangs has telegraphed Whitney that he has sent to Commissioner Raum, of Washington, fag instructions how to act. The developments have created profound astonishment in this district among men of all parties, and they are asking each other if it is possible for a United States Collector of Internal Revenue to be a common whisky-thief. It is rumored that other and more damaging testimony is to follow to-morrow, and that the prosecution has not by any means reached the end of its rope. The Collector's office has always been the centre of the old Logan ring in this district. When Logan was here a short time ago be was in communication with them for an entire day. It is thought that this expose will seriously damage his chances for re-election to the United States Senate. The sentiment here is that a little Civil-Service reform could set in about the Collector's office with the greatest improvement to the service. It is openly said that there must be a change.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 21.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury B. H. Bristow has been secured as

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. HELP FOR THE WEAK **NERVOUS AND**

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

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ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, upfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetfal, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-dicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years.
Send now for Descriptive Pamphlet and
THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars
and information worth thousands. Copics mailed free. Call on or address.

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST. CHICAGO. Re Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the acquine from the spurious.

AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND

ITALIAN OPERA THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 22, only night of LA FAVORITA. Which will be presented with the following superb cast:
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY (first
LEONORA

time here) M. LEONORA
SIG. ROSNATI as. PERNANDO
SIG. PANTALEONI as. THE KING
MR. GEO. A. CONLY as. BALDASSARE
MISS LANCASTER, SIG. BARBERIS.
Incidental Ballet by the MENZELL SISTERS.
Musical Director and Conductor. MR. 8. BEHRENS.
Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 p. ms., Farewell Matines. Mile. Litia as. LUCIA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and 81. Matiness, 25c and 80c.

MONDAY. Nov. 18, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Natiness, Special Engagement of and saturday hastness, Special Engagement of ELIZA WEATHERSBY'S FROLIQUES, And N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., in their new Musical Bagatelle, written by B. E. Woolf, Esq., author of the "lighty Dollar," de., entitle 10 BBIES.

During the action of the pieca. Mr. GOUDWIN will introduce his Wonderful Imitation.

The performance will commence with the new Fareical Absurdity, called UNDER THE ROSE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 2 P. M., GRAND MATINEE!

For the BENEFIT of the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, tendered by Max Strakosch, Esq., and some of the principal members of the Italian Opera Company, Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Miss Emilise Gavin, Was Jessie Bartiett, and Mr. J. H. McVicker. For particulars see brogrammes.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. Wagner & Cotton's Minstrels! No PAY! DR. KEAN HAPPY CAL WAGNER. UNCLE BEN COTTON, and 22 First-Class Performers.

Mathees Toesday and Friday at 2:390, MONDAY, NOW, 25.—Great Sensational Drama, TERRATE OF NEW YORK.

rounds are taken.
Tess of all grades from 28c per lb. Hickson's Cash Grocery House. 113 East Madison-st.

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

Send for cony of Hickson's Weekly Grocer

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bla Crosse Express....
b Winona & New Ulm.
b Winona & New Ulm. Puliman Hoisi Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Blufs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Cansi and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAN Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Omces. & Clark-st. and at depots.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAG EAREAS CITY & DERVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, a Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 182 Handolph.-st.

Union Debot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m St. Louis Fast Line. 8:50 p m St. Cairo & New Orleans Express. 8:30 a m Ocairo & New Orleans Express. 8:30 a m Ocairo & Tezas Express. 8:30 a m Springfield Express. 8:30 a m Springfield Express. 8:30 a m Orleans Springfield Express. 9:30 a m Orleans Orleans Springfield Express. 9:30 p m Griman Passenger. 9:30 p m Griman Passenger. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pactic Hotel | Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 9:40 pm 7:05 pm LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta, West Side Leave. | Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. S:00 pm \$ 7:10 am

KANKAKEE LINE. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Two Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO, ROCK IBLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Davenport Express.

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex 10:30 a m 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex 10:30 a m 7:25 p m
Peru Accommodation 15:00 p m 10:20 a m
Night Express.

All means on the Omaha Express are served in dining
Extr. at 75 ceals each.

(Billiago 4 m) CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily..... Saturday's Boat don's leave until........ For Manistee, Ludingtoo, etc., daily.... For Green Bay, Escando, etc., weekly. Docks, foot of Michigan-av. Sundays

GRAY'S REMEDIES.



THE GRAY MEDICINE CO

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mall, free of charge, on chronic, nervous, or appeld diseases. Dr.J.Kean is only physician in the city who warrants currently.

Gen. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, is at the Mai. Von Herman, U. S. A., is a g

Henry W. Farnham, New Haven, Conn., The Hon. Levi Rhodes, Rockford, Ill., is guest of the Sherman.

The Hon. James A. Hawley, Dixon, Ill., is a guest of the Tremont.

Col. S. L. Berinds, Associated Press
Agent, Memphls, Tenn., is at the Tremont. Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the tragedienne, and r. J. C. McCullough, the actor, are at the Tre-

The Hon. Horace Rublee, Chairman of e Republican State Central Committee, Wiscon-a, is at the Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE utiding), was at 8 a. m., 41 deg.; 10 a. m., 40; 2 m., 41; 3 p. m., 43; 8 p. m., 37. Barometer at a. m., 20.23; 8 p. m., 29.38. "Alvin Hulbert, Jr., latest arrival," was re-corded on the Sherman House register yesterday. (b). Hulbert is the father of four girls, and the boy has brought infinite joy to his bousehold. He weighs 13% pounds; and the father is doing well.

Mary Klein, the "barking girl," an un-ortunate young girl who is afficied with hysterical its that cause her to bark and foam at the mouth, a almost perfect imitation of a rabid dog, was gain at the Larrabee-Street Station last evening, affering terribly from one of these spasms.

At 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon Ben Evans, a colored man 45 years of age, residence inknown, fell into a basement at the corner of lark and Jackson streets, and was so badly incred that he remained unconscious for some ours. He was taken to the County Morpital for

The Chicago Home for the Friendless, No. assist in this pleasure by contributing r store as will belp to make this annive loyable to the friendless on the store

billion O'Brien, Esq., the venerable and veteran friend of the Irish immigrant, is now in the city at Burke's Hotel. He reports the several Irish colonies in Minnesota in a most flourishing and prospirous condition. He will probably deliver an address in this city to those of his countrymen whe may want to leave the poverty and hard times of this big city to go to Minnesota to become independent, prosperous freemen.

Congressinan W. S. Lapp, of the Eighth va District, Council Bluffs, was at the Paimer use yesterday on his way to Washington. Col. po states that he believer the recent Republican torics assure that party the Presidency in 1880. has great hopes of the party in the future, and believes that the Flatists are forever buried. As a Solid South he thinks that it is not so certain see the case within the next two years.

The TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of 10 from William Ghormley for the Foundlings' lome Thanksgiving Dinner Fund. As was stated esterday, the object is to raise enough to give the unates of this admirable institution, who live rom hand to mouth, something wherewith to buy sem a good Thanksgiving slinner, and with which smeet the rapidly-approaching winter. A few ays ago there was in the Home only 80 cents with high to do the marketing for sixty odd people.

At a meeting of the newly-elected members of the Board of Directors of the Exposition,
the following officers for the ensuing year were
thosen: President, E. G. Asay, First Vice-President,
samuel Johnston; Third Vice-President, C. B.
Parwell; Fourth Vice-President, D. B. Fisk;
Fifth Vice-President, R. T. Crane; Treasurer. J.
rring Pearce; Secretary, John P. Reynolds; Excutive Commuttee. E. G. Asay, ex-officio; E. T.
teynolds, James H. Doie, Samuel Johnston;

Reynolds, James H. Doie, Samuel Johnston:

The Mutual Aid Society of the Paid Fire Department held its regular monthly meeting at rooms of No. 13 last evening, Assistant-Marshai Petrie in the chair. The President zave the Society onlicial notice of the death of Henry Anderson of Engine Company No. 12, and stated that the window had requested that the money due her from the Association should be applied toward paying for the homestead. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the widow and make a proper application of the funds due her. The Treasurer automitted a report of assessments collected, showing \$374 due the beneficiary. The annual election of Directors will be held at next month's meeting.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club met ist night at No. 335% Blue Island avenue, for the urpose of reorganization. Mr. E. H. Thorpe as elected temporary Chairman, and E.J. Stevens was elected as temporary Secretary. Mr. Thorpe was elected pormanent President; John Schmeitz, Vice-President; Secretary, E. J. Stevens; Treasper, John B. Mears; Executive Committee, J. alhonn, William Korter, J. S. Taylor, John Breiber, Jr., A. Adolph Muuv, John B. Mears, Pred Ochs, Charles W. Gaushon, G. W. Garuner, Phe Club having recognized to the discontinuous control of the Charles of th

The Chicago Alumni Association of Michigan University met at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment. The subject of the annual banquet was brought up for decision. After considerable discussion of the subject, it was decided that, owing to the expense attendant on a formal banquet, a social reunion be substituted therefor, the date being fixed for Dec. 3. It is thought by many of the alumni that a social gathering will be much more enjoyable than the customary banquet, besides giving the members of the Association a better opportunity for becoming acquainted. The affair will be held at the Paimer. The Secretary was instructed to brocure a list of all the alumni of the University living in this city, and have the names printed. Ah alumni are requested to send in their own names as well as those of others.

It was an "off" night for the members of It was an "off" night for the members of a certain secret investigating body now in the city, and ten of them resolved to seek the innocent recreation they so much need after their wearying labors of seven weeks. Providing themselves with an escort, consisting of Supt. Scavey, Maj. Bander, two Gatting guns. ten pairs of Indian clubs, and a small dog, the party started off for a lark. To be precise, they were in for a "tear." The first place they brought up at was the Folly Theatre, where they found the desired rest in a couple of private boxes, and the needed recreation in the show now holding forth at the Desplaines street temple. To say that they liked it would be to state facts without embellishment. They positively ent-for all it was worth. It had been decid-Joyed it—for all it was worth. It had been decided to go into an investigation of certain slanderous allegations to the effect that a very prominent part of the show was a fraud,—that it was a sawdust sham and a cruel delusion. But this was given up as being, for obvious reasons, impracticable, and as resembling too much the nature of the work in which they have been engaged for several weeks, and of which they are heartily tired. So they gave themselves up to the enjoyments of the hour, saw the elephant and admired him, and went to their several actels to meditate upon the superiority of city over country life. All of which happened in the City of Chicago, and the County of Cook, on the night of Nov. 21, 1878,—V. A. Sawey, Foreman.

way, Foreman.

Ince the registry system extending to hird-class mail matter went into effect on the of October last, the business in that departs to of the postal service has increased constantly rapidly in Chicago, although thus far it has necessitated an augmentation of the force, the time the Christmas holidays come around, every, there may come a cry for help in Mr. vins' office, that is if the public appreciation his inestimable convenience keeps on growing. New York the department has been ged to double its force and send two mails where it sent only before. This is easily accounted for in New & where the competition with the express com-New York the department has been alliged to double its force and send it two mails where it sent only the before. This is easily accounted for it New ork where the competition with the express commiss at longe range is clearly in favor of the overnment. Here the growth of the system is lower, but as business-men begin to get it into her heads that there is a saving of expense as sell as a security in transmission, it promises peedly to become a very important branch of the sevice. As a sample of the business now being one in the department, it may be noted ant a dry-goods firm yesterday mailed to bless than ninety-seven packages in one any, the postage upon which amounted to over 70. The increase in the -business can be estimated from the following statement: On the first week, 34 packages were registered; second week. 35; third week, 115; fourth week, 185; fifth week, 235; sixth week, 318. This week up to yeaterday noon, 230 packages were registered, with two and a half of the business days in the week to hear from. Aside from the local work, the clerks in the office have to handle on an average 500 packages a day sent from New York and shewhere in the East for general distribution through the West.

taken completely by surprise, and received but fully so great a compliment, but I must deaply honor you so delicately bestowed upon me. comble that, in time. I may like the funny little, accept my honors without blinking, but I, I took the stand to Mr. Rocher to-day to sph, that I might always retain so pleasant

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE CITY-HALL.

About \$750 in scrip was paid out by the mptroller yesterday, mostly to merchants and The City Treasurer yesterday received

from the Water Department \$5,013, and from the Comptroller \$750.

The City Comptroller received in the eighborhood of \$100 for licenses and special nents yesterday.

Six cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday, -three in one house, the Health Office yesterday,—three in one house, two in another, and one in the third. There will be a meeting of the Council this afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider the ordinance to reorganize the Department of Public Works, offered by Ald. Tuley.

The Department of Public Works yester-day issued the final estimate, amounting to \$1,300, to John Duffey, on his contract for constructing sewers on Larrabee street and Ersu avenue. The same department also issued an estimate to Mackin & Healiey of \$740 for improving certain sections of South Haisted street, from Archer to Egan ave-nues.

Treasurer Larrabee yesterday paid out about \$8,000, \$2,814 of which went to the Western Cement Company, and \$5,000 to New York to take up revenue warrants held in that city. This reduces the warrants down to about \$100,000, out of \$2,733,342, which were outstanding on the 1st of last January, showing the efficiency of the present Administration.

The following permits were issued by Inspector Cleaveland yesterday: To Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, to erect a two-story brick barn on Twenty-fourth street, near Lake avenue, to cost \$10,000; G. H. A. Thomas, two two-story-and-basement stone-front dwellings on Sedgwick street, near Sophia, \$6,000; Mrs. Becker, two-story-and-basement brick dwelling on Ann street, near Washington, \$2,000; William Reck, three-story brick ice-house and cooler, rear of No. 305 Fifth avenue, \$2,500.

of No. 305 Fifth avenue, \$2,500.

The Bell Telephone Company obtained permission, some time ago, to stretch their wires over the tops of buildings in the city: but recently they shaled a quantity of telegraph-poles up on to Rush street, preparatory to erecting them upon that thoroughfare. Some of the residents took exception to this, and yesterday they visited the Mayor and laid the matter before him, stating that the Department of Public Works had given the Company permission to put up poles. An order was issued to have the work stopped until the subject is satisfactorily settled one way or the other.

Ject is satisfactorily settled one way or the other.

The object of Supt. Seavey's visit to Joliet Wednesday, aside from pleasure, was to see if he could not make some arrangement with the officers of the Penitentiary whereby he might be advised whenever a criminal is discharged from custody, particularly notorious ones. Mr. Seavey thinks that his will give him a considerable advantage, as when one of the desperadoes is turned loose by reason of his term having expired, or for any other cause, he is liable to come to Chicago, and in a week afterward may be a principal in another crime. If the Police Department had his history, description, etc., it might be beneficial to the officers in bringing the offender to justice. The idea of the Superintendent is a good one.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

In the County Court yesterday Samue

The Yellow-Fever Committee having in The Yellow-Fever Committee having in charge the raffling of a lot and other property for the benefit of the sufferers have fick yet been heard from. The tickets have been sold, and the raffle should have occurred Oct. 15. The ticket-holders are anxiously inquiring what it means, and no one seems able to answer their questions. The ticket-money, and the money earned but never forwarded to the "sufferers." is somewhere; but the most diligent inquiry fails to show where it is.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Sub-Tressury disbursements yesterday were \$1,000 in gold, \$1,000 in silver, and \$31,000 in currency. The sale of 4-per-centa

dropped clear down to \$200. The internal-revenue receipts vesterday were \$23,571, of which amount \$17,444 was for taxes on spirits, \$3,686 for tobacco and cigars, \$2,280 for beer, and \$10 for exports. were \$23,571, of which amount \$17,444 was for taxes on spirits, \$4,686 for tobseco and cigars, \$2,280 for beer, and \$10 for exports.

A journalistic wreek by the name of William Corbett came it in a way that was clever yesterday afternoon over one of Marshal Hildrap's usually slort deputies. The said William, who has been administered the grand bounce from the offices of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the St. Louis Times, and a number of other papers in the country so often that the exposed portion of his physical, and all of his moral, make-up has become entirely callous, was before Hoyne on the charge of sending an indecent postal-card to the wife of another newspaper man of uncertain reputation and an appearance more than verging on the down-at-the-heels type. The naughty postal-card was paraded by Mr. Boales before the defendant's eyes. It was an invitation from Corbett to the lady in question to meet him on a certain weening at a place of unquestionably bad repute. Another was produced which went on to express his regret that the lady hadn't come to time. Several letters were also brought out from Corbett to a 'mutual friend,' containing threats that he (Corbett) would get even with the complainant if he didn't pay an alleged debt of some \$13. In the emphatic language of the evener, he would make it hotfor his enemy 'white life lasted, while his tongue could wag, and while his pen co.ild indite." It was a plain case, sad the Judge coldly remarked that \$500 ball would be taken until to-day, when Mr. Boales would have a winess present who would prove, to satisfy all technicalities, that the postal-cards were really mailed. Corbett protested at the 'excessive' bail, and waited it reduced to at least \$400. The Court wouldn't have it, however, and remarked, in his facctious way, that the defendant did get up. So did the deputy. The latter walked over to the window to see the Judge, there was a noisy conversation among the crowd of bystanders, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, the recipient of innumerable gr

Joseph Webb and William Hunston are locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station, and a large black and yellow striped blanket which they were trying to pawn awaits an owner at the

Thomas Meaney and Andrew Daley were bound over to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully pesterday in \$300 ball for snatching a pocket-book from Mrs. Allen, of West Monroe street.

The night of the 13th the store of Abraham Schoenlank, No. 760 Halsted street, was entered by burglars, who stole some clothes, a meerschaum open, and some other articles. Officers Mahoner and O'Brien arrested last evening two young thieves named Tony Bates and John Cohen, and found in their possession the stolen articles. millinery-store of J. S. Austin was

Arrests : William Brush, confide

saulting Walter Van Veizer.

A cyprian named Jennie Wilson raised a terrific outcry in front of a saloon at No. 318 State street at 3 o'clook yesterday morning, and to Officer Dennehey, who responded, she related how two well-known saloon-keepers had robbed her of a gold watch. Before the men returned the saloon-keeper found the missing watch under a table where Jennie had been sitting, and the reasonable conclusion would be that she had dropped it. It is asserted, however, that the job was put up, because one of the saloon-keepers has renounced a room-mate of Jennie's. No arrests.

The detectives have been moving the foundations of the city to find a girl named Ada Siewart, who has been away from her home. No. 2 Hubbard court. Yesterday she came into Central Slation with a lawyer and gave herself up. Her mother, Mrs. Baker, and her sister were sent for, but she refused to have anything to do with them, and mother, Mrs. Baker, and her sister were sent for, but she refused to have anything to do with them, and says they are not half as good as she.—in fact. she abused them terribly. She claims to be 10 years of age, and therefore capable of caring for herself. Her lawyer says she has been slopping at the Gault Hoase, but the police booked her for being an inmate of a house of ill-repute.

Justice Summerfield held William Fife in \$500 to the 23d to give him a chance to show up a third who stole three overcoats and hats from No. 234 Michigan avenue; John Burns, alias Schultz, larceny of a case of boots from Charles E. Raddin & Co., 118 Wabash avenue, \$200 to the Criminal Churt; Harry Fox and James McMillan, assaulting C. H. Springer, who, they said, was a stolpigeon for Detectives Flynn and Stewart, \$10 for the former, and the latter discharged; Thomas Gorman, larceny of a tarpaulin from Geodrich's dock, \$100 fine; John Cornor, John Scott, Joseph Barnett, John McCarthy, John Burns, and John Scott, voung pick-pockets, \$100 fine each, but Scott's and Barnett fines were suspended, as they were only two nours out of the House of Correction when they were arrested. Justice Morrison beld John Beamer for larceny of a watch and chain from N. G. Schedine in \$500 to the Criminal Court, he having escaped indictment the last time he was held over for the same offense; James Collins, \$10 fine for picking up H. Gorman while drunk, robbing him of \$5, and putting him to bed at the Phoenix Hotel. Justice Summerfield held William Fife i

THE GRAND JURY. TTS LABORS NEARLY COMPLETED. the Grand Jury's work for the past three or four weeks are about to be made known. The day and the hour for bringing in the bills are still uncer-tain, and no one who has seen his past predictions dashed to the ground is going to narrow the matter down even now, and indulge in prophecy. This much, however, can be stated with certainty: The Grand Jury has heard all the testimony it will hear, and has practically resolved on three more indictments. The full fruition of its weary labors will, or ought to, appear in formal shape either to-day or to-morrow, and by Saturday evening the Grangers should be on their way to rural retreats. No witnesses were heard vesterday. Wednesday afternoon one of the jurors communicated to day afternoon one of the jurors communicated to the body the fact that Judge Biodgett had expressed his disapprobation of what he considered to be a desire on the jury's part to listen to legal opinions and to unnecessarily prolong their sessions, and it was forthwith resolved that, in order to set itself right before the Judge, a committee should want upon his Honor and make him a simple, plain statement of facts. The Committee was appointed, and it consisted of Mr. E. G. Keith, of this city, and Messrs. Earle and Thoum, from the outside districts. As it was too late, however, to see the Judge at that time, the visit was postponed until yesterday morning. At the appointed time—a quarter to 10 o'clock—the Committee turned up, with the exception of Mr. Thoum, whose place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Crow, from Crystal Lake.

In the County Court yesterday Samuel
Akens was adjudged insane and a pauper.

Several of the elect got their certificates of election from the County Clerk yesterday, among them being Gen. O. L. Mann. He will file his boad in a day or two.

The Grand Jury disposed of numerous petty cases yesterday, and is understood to have found an indictment for murder against the three young men who killed Knecht.

The Republican members of the Board will hold a caucus at the Grand Pacific to-day to select the next Chairman. Some seems to be the coming man. No one could better arrange the committees than he can.

Mr. Herrick, Chief Deputy in the County Clerk is office, received the sad news yesterday by telegraph that his only sister, Mrs. Julis Berla, had ded at Newark. N. J. The decessed was well known in this city, and Mr. Herrick will be generally sympathized with in his bereavement.

The County Clerk has concluded, under the provisions of Sec. 193. Revised Statutes, to extend the city back taxes (appeal cases) for 1875 on this year's warrant. In the matter of county taxes for the same year, the Court having decided for the county. a special sale will be made, the time to be fixed by the County Collector.

One of the objects of the much talked-of combination of Democrats and weak-kneed Republicans will foin in the movement. The Yellow-Fever Committee having in charge the raffing of a lot and other property for

part. He said he was glad to know the investigation had not been unnecessarily prolonged, since their sessions were costing the Government in the neighborhood of \$1,200 a week—all of which was mere waste if nothing was being done. He was also glad to be assured that the jury had sought no outside legal opinions, but felt compelled to say that the opinions which are said to have been advanced by the legal gentlemen who, according to the Committee, had been called merely as witnesses, were in the nature of an innovation upon the usual rule of procedure before a Grand Jury, and, in his opinion, were hardly justifiable. He reiterated his gratification, however, at the fact that their labors were about accomplished, and the Committee, after again assuring him of their good intentions, took their leave.

Keturning to the fourth floor, they reported what had been said, and the jury's minds seemed to be at ease. An hour or so was spent in discussing the cases now under consideration, and, of course, in going over certain points in the testimony taken during the past week. As stated above,

THREE INDICTMENTS

were decided upon, and will probably be returned to court some time during the day, along with the presentments in the Custom-House case. The new candidates are, as is pretty well understood, Register Hibbard, of this city, Register Crane, of Freeport, whose fees are said to have been even heavier than Mr. Hibbard's, and W. F. Endicott, who was really indicted before for "queer" transactions while running the late Central National Bank, but whose indictment was reconsidered in the light of new and stronger evidence lately discovered. The Custom-House Indictment, as was stated several days ago, will contain the names of Supervising-Architect Hill, Contractor Mueller, A. G. Mills,—his confidential man,—ar-Superintendent of the Chicago Custom-House Edward Burling, ex-Stone-Inspector George C. Prussing, ex-Supervising-Architect Potter, and Read and Wheaton, who were connected as employes with the construction of the ne

THE PROTECTION.

NOT GUILTY.

At the beginning of the morning session yesterday Mr. Leonard Sweet continued his argument At the beginning of the morning session yesterday Mr. Leonard Swett continued his argument for the defense. He claimed that the hinge of the whole case rested upon the single charge that Woods received the \$500 check, which the defense had clearly proved as having been paid over to Mr. L. H. Bisbee as a legal fee. The most that the prosecution had attempted to prove was a circumstantial inference, while, on the other side, three credible witnesses had given direct testimony that Woods had not received the money. Woods not only cut down the assets of the Company in his report to the Anditor, but declared that the Company ought to be closed up. He actually did close it up as soon as allowed to do so by Needles. The theory of guilt must be considered with the facts. All the facts showed that Woods did everything an honest man could do to make a fair report. In closing he made a strong appear in behalf of his client we account of his previous good character, and because of the utter faisity of the charges made against him.

Assistant States Attorney Weber followed, repeating the boints of his previous argument.

After the charge by Judge Gary, the jury retired at 3:45.

peating the points of his previous argument.

After the charge by Judge Gary, the jury retired at 3:45.

Word came in about 8 o'clock that the jury was groping about in the dark, figuratively speaking, and wanted advice on a particular point. Judge Gary sent for them, and they filed in. One of the members got up and beran by asying they wanted to know if they could clear one and convict the rest. Then he amended the form of his inquiry by vaguely adding, 'clear one or the whole.' Judge Gary wrote out a charge on this point and sent them in. The charge was to the effect that they could convict one, providing they found, beyond a reasonable doubt, that some of the persons not on trialthat is to say Edwards, who took a change of venue, and Reid, who akipped out—were also guilty of conspiracy with them. It is alleged that a more carious and irrelevant charge than this it would be difficult to imagine. It was like giving a stone for bread and a servent for a fish. Mr. Weber protested against it. The only ratisfaction he got for his pains was the reply, 'Well, it's as clear as mud. If they can't understand that, they can't understand anything.'

About a quarter past 8 o'clock the jury sent in word that they wanted something to eat, and a neighboring restaurant was foraged upon for rations. After feeding, they again tackled the subject. The Court, the attorneys, and the anxious clients waited. Ten o'clock came, and no verdict. Everybody began to be impatient, and the lawyers beran arguing the advisability of a sealed verdict. While in the midst of this, a knock was heard on the jury-room door,

song of victory, the only distinguishable words whereof were "Protection does protect."

THAT LAST CHARGE was probably the thing, above all others, that did the business. When the uncertain juror preferred his request for more light, the faces of the high-priced counsel were observed to twitch nervously. The inquiry boded ill for their clients.—all except one, whom the jury apparently thought ought to co free, if, by allowing him so to do, they could convict the rest. The effect of that charge may be seen from a statement by one of the jurors, after the play was played out, that they found the verdict on it, and it alone: that they didn't see, according to the charge, how they could convict one without convicting all, acquit one without acquiring all; and that, in short, they were no better off than they were before, as far as the matter of instruction went. One of the jurors declares that another member of the body stated openly in the jury-room that an effort had been made to tamper with him, not by the high-priced counsel but by some other man. In view of the fact that the records of the Protection's Executive Committee show that \$4.000 was spent on one occasion on the Ohio Legislature—put where it would do the most good—the public can imagine whether it was worth well except Legislature, and which was easily accessible from the fact that they were allowed the absurd privilege of separating during the trial.

DECORATIVE ART.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF BRIC-A-BRAC. Once upon a time in the Spanish Convent of San dro there was a gentle nun, who, for some slight ofraction of the iron rules of the retreat, was pu in penance. She chose to execute a most cificult task of embroidery, and for that purpose caused to be brought to her a piece of heavy white satin, full six feet broad and long, and upon it she began to paint with her needles the most curious devices of the broiderer's art. Day after day and month after ended, and the Gonzales marriage rug was ready use. Generation after generation has sed away; many young and merry couples passed away; many con-have knelt upon it to receive the priestly benedic-tion; and after, strange adventures on sea and shore, the sumptuous ornament has found a lodging

have knelt upon it to receive the priestly benediction; and after, strange adventures on sea and shore, the sumptuous grainent has found a lodging in a glass show-case near the centre of the apartment where the Chicago Society of Decorative Art is now holding its Loan Exhibition.

This is a side of Chicago life which it pays to examine and understand. In walking down the aisless and gazing upon the astonishing variety of luxuries and varieties displayed on either hand, one must lose faith in the popular superstition that this is a city entirely practical. Such as exhibition could only be collected from a cultured and traveled community. There are 1, 807 articles, besides a number that have not as yet been catalogued, and all have been contributed from the private collections of Chicago people who have taken an interest in the Society and its work. Shortly after the Philadelphia Exposition several ladies combined together to encourage the study of house-decovation, and, being joined by others of a similar disposition, they organized the present Society, of which Mrs. J. Y. Scammon is President, Miss Emma Kellogs Secretary, and Mrs. Franklin MacVeach, Mrs. L. Z. Letter, and Mrs. Grained to continue one month, the idea being to raise enough funds to justify the establishment on a moderate scale of a regular School of Decorative Art.

On entering the large hall, which is located on the second floor of No. 65 Washington street, the attention is first caught by the immense glass edifice containing the Oriental fabrics belonging to Mrs. Letter. There are Turkish rugs, Japanese screens, and several unique Egyptian hangings. A fine specimen of Goolein tapestry is suspended on the wall opposite; it is of a more sober color than are the pieces usually turned out by the Gobelin factory, but the execution is necessarily faultless variety, from alipper-nativens and silver and silver-mon

cushions, belonging to Mrs. Peabody. There are plenty of rugs and tiger-skins, besides one very fine one belonging to Mrs. Potter Palmer.

MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES AND BRIC-A-BRAC occupy all the odd corners of the hall, and every one, however small, has a history and a value. For instance, there is a case containing lackerwork that would interest even a careless observer, especially if told that one of the articles, a tray, was once used by Napoleon the Great. In another case are not less than fifty teapots,—a strange collection, certainly, for one person to make. But its value may be seen when the reader is informed that each teapot represents the fashion of a different country, and Mrs. Charles Barnes, the collector, has made the choice with no less taste than judgment. One of the pieces is what is called a 'tea-casey," being a Japanese article, the teapot being inclosed in a finely-woven case of basket-work.

A waif from the by-gone ages is to be seen in an insignificant-looking teakettle. But this little utensil has a diversified history. It first came to light in the baronial kitchen of the tamily of Gleim, in Prussia. It had probably been made by the smith of the village, for it does not bear the aspect of a city-bred kettle. At any rate, when the Count von Kleist went forth to fight for his King in the Seven Years' War he carried it along, and doubtless solaced himself after many a weary march with a draught of 'the cought yon kleist. This lady has also placed on exhibition a silver cup 130 years old, once owned by the poet klopstock. More modern, yet scarcely less interesting, are a number of ecclessastical vestments contributed by the Convent of Notre Dame.

Perhaps one of the most useful departments in the exhibition is that of

Perhaps one of the most useful departments in the exhibition is that of

DECORATIVE ART,
under the charge of Mrs. Potter Palmer. This includes every kind of fancy needle-work that is known to the women of the present day,—the Kensington, the artistic, and the conventional. This, as well as a large quantity of lace-work and embroidery, comes from the School of Decorative Art recently established on State street, and every article was made by ladies of this city. Similarly, most of the articles in the Chicago Department, close at hand, were contributed by local artisans, either professional or amateur. The most notice-able article in this exhibit is a wall-caoinet made by R. W. Bates, being of ebony, with panels of Bohemian glass. The style is modern English. There is also a fire-blace and mantel by H. Lord from designs by J. W. Root. It is of lowa marble, inlaid with tiles. Besides these are to be seen a carved screen by James Legge, belonging to E. B. McCagg, made on the English Gothic style, with tiles inlaid on the upper border; a screen painted by Mrs. Henry W. King on black silk; a picture by Frank Green; two heads by Mrs. Hattle Jones; and other-grides of furniture and ornament.

It the lower corner, somewhat obscured by the partitions of the Decorative Art Department, is an inconspicuous show-case which, however, should not be passed by carelessly. In it is a collection of autographs seldom equaled in extent. It embraces a letter from Jean Paul Richter, another from Alexander Humboldt, one from Gleim, the poet, the signatures of all the Presidents of the United States, ancient land-grants dating from 1609, letters of Timckeray, Hiram Powers, Sir Walter Scott, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, John Bright, and scores of other literary celeorities. Another show-case standing near contains a sliver tea-set presented to Capt. Howel by George Washington. Still another case is falled with pieces of embroidery belonging to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, including a jacket and slippers presented to the cantatrice by two yo

THE COUNTY BOARD. DIETING PRISONERS.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was all yesterday afternoon, all of the members

Under the head of unfinished business, Mr. Fitzgerald's resolution proposed to fix the price to be allowed the Sheriff for dieting prisoners at 15 cents allowed the Sheriff for dieting prisoners at 15 cents per day per capita.

The resolution was read, and Mr. Fitzgerald arose and apologized for so much of the same as reflected on Messrs. Cleary and Mulloy, saying that so much had been elipped from The TRIBUXE, and that it was far from his purpose to reflect on them in any way. He closed his remarks by moving the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Cleary moved that the resolutions be tabled, and the motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yess-Ayars. Boese, Bradier, Burling, Cleary, Conly, Hoffmann, Lensen, Mulloy, Mayer, Spofford, Tabor, Senae-13.

Mays-Fitzgerald, Wheeler-2.

A communication was saad from the Sheriff's

A communication was read from McNeil & Son, Court-House contractors, protesting against the reduction made in his contract on account of sub-stituting granite for limestone in the entrances to the work. Referred.

SETTLING WITH THE CITY. MURRIAN, it is claimed that a large amount money has been expended by Cook County in extend city taxes of 1873-74 on the Collectors' warrains: « Marge amount of money has been expended by County for piling and excavating the city's part of dome foundation for new Court-House, and for se erage laid in the streets adjacent to the Hospil

WHERMAS. The county is indebted to the city for be it
Resolved, That the Committee on City Relations be,
and the same is her.by, directed, along with the County-Attorney, to ascertain the correct amount of money
due the city from the county, and, whenever there is a
balance due the city for dieting prisoners, thea to report
tant fact to this Board, and recommend payment of the
balance so as to effect settlement between city and
county in regard to these matters.

balance so as to effect settlement oetween city and county in regard to these matters.

Mr. Conly moved that the Clerk be instructed to draw the necessary orders to pay Harms his "extras."

The Clerk inquired how much was due Harms. Mr. Conly said the action of the Board showed how much was due him.

The Clerk replied that the report meant nothing. Mr. Senne said the action Monday on the sutject was simply a refusal on the part of the Board to rescind its action of a year ago, and he did not think that the motion was in order.

Mr. Ayars said there was an injunction pending in the Circuit Coart against paying Harms anything, and thought the motion entirely out of place.

Mr. Conly said the injunction amounted to nothing.

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Mr. Conly said the injunction amounted to nothing.

Mr. Ayara differed with him, and said that the Board had been summoned to appear in the case.

Mr. Spofford wanted to know against what fund it was proposed to draw the orders.

Mr. Conly said the would name the fund after the motion had been adopted.

Mr. Spofford said the Treasurer would not honor any order that might be drawn against the Court-House Fund, because it was already depleted. He had already refused to sign orders on this account, and if he did sign, them he would lay himself liable to criminal prosecution.

Mr. Conly agreed that the money could be drawn from the General Fund to meet the claim, and some one suggested that this fund, too, was depleted.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was never before anxious to have the claim paid, said that if the Board ordered the order drawn against the General Fund the Treasurer would have to honor it. He could not go back of the mandates of the Board.

Mr. Soofford replied, comparing Fitzgeraid to a tallow-dip, which shed no light, and maintained with considerable force neither that the Treasurer nor the Board could prevent any of the appropriations, however anxious they might be to favor Harms. The County Attorney, who had been so freely quoted on the same subject, had so decided, and it was all nonsense. If at the end of the year there was an unexpended balance to the credit of any fund, then the Board could appropriated for county purposed—the support of the poor—for the benefit of favorise contractors.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the original opponent of Harms' ciaim, was very vehement in response. He offered to bet the Chair \$10 to \$1 that ne was right, and Mr. Cleary wanted to hold the stakes. The bet was not taken, however, and Fitzgerald started off for a copy of the statutes to prove that he knew more law than any one else.

Mr. Sense put in a few words sustaining Mr. Spofford, and Mr. Conly withdrew his motion, announcing, ho

COLLECTING THE BALANCES.

Munkas, It appears by the proceedings of this Board of date of Jan. 18, 1877, that the Committee on Finance reported a balance of \$8.320.57 dne Cook County on the semi-annual and final report of James betwart, ex-Recorder, and recommended that the county Collector collect the above amount and place it to the credit of the General Fund of the Treasury, and the County-Attorney directed to take proper measures to recover the

orney directed to take proper measures to recover the ame; and, WHEREAS. The reports of the Treasurer fail to show hat said amount has been paid in full; and. WHEREAS, it further appears that Clark, Raffin & Do. owe a balance due on purchase-money for fron ence around the Court-House, and that the old Court-louse building was sold to Thomas Mackin for \$10,000; and, strain, All these sums seem to have not been paid in full: therefore be it.

If a seasized, That the County-Attorney be and hereby is directed to investigate these matters and report to this Board what action is necessary to be taken by this Board to beliance said accounts.

Mr. Mulloy introduced a resolution citing that the Sheriff was receiving 35 cents per day for dist-ing prisoners, and providing that, inasmuch as it was proposed to reduce the allowance, that the contract with the city for dieting prisoners at the same price be appulled. contract with the city for dieting prisoners at the same price be annulled. Some discussion followed, and the resolution was referred to the Oounty Attorney for an opinion as to the power of the Board to annul the contract ith the city.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

SOCIETY.

MR. AND MRS. A. M'NEIL, modern art, but reminiscences of former fashions, as may be seen in a set of ruffles once worn by George III.; a wedding-coat 200 years old, in its springtime gorgeous with satin and lace, now somewhat the worse for size, belonging to Mr. Gilbert Hubbard—an heirloom in his family. Then there is some delicate fan-work by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Mr. Jewett, who looks after the Turkish Department, points with pride to a chalf with embroidered cushions, belonging to Mrs. Peabody. There are plenty of rugs and tiger-skins, besides one very fine one belonging to Mrs. Potter Palmer.

MR. AND MRS. A. M'NEII.,

assisted by their daughter. Miss Florence, gave a twenty of their daughter. Miss Florence, gave and which is the best—an up-draft or a down, or which is the best—an up-draft or a down, and handsome new home, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-second street; it was in reality a house-warming. The house was thrown open from top to bottom, exhibiting the beautiful furniture and completeness of appointment. As soon as the guests had all arrived, the company adjourned to the omportunity of the down-draft, he lost wagon-loads. Mr. Kiingensmith, with the down-draft, saved six cords of wood on each burning.

PROF. COX. STATE GEOLOGIST. and completeness of appointment. As soon as the guests had all arrived, the company adjourned to the comfortable and ample dancing-hall in the third story, where Hand & Freiberg's orchestra was in waiting, and the festivities commenced. This amusement was interspersed with social converse, card-playing, promenading, and billiard-playing in the coay bulliard room in the basement,—not omitting the superb collation set forth in the dining-room by Kinsley, the caterer. An awning was stretched from the street to the front entrance, the steps were carpeted, and the parlors were profusely decorated with flowers, plants, and smilax. There were many rich and beautiful toilets displayed among the ladies. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Treat, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hotchkin, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierce, Capt. and Mrs. G. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. William Currier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Isbbey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Isbbey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Isbbey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tourtelotte, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bourrique, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clapp, Dr. and Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clapp, Dr. and Mrs. G. Rougham, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. G. Capt. Miss Annie Libbey, Miss Daisy Goodman, Miss Nelies Staples, Miss Piorence Taylor, Miss Grace Milliken, Miss Maria Libbey, Miss Annie Libbey, Miss Daisy Goodman, Miss Nelies Staples, Miss Piorence Taylor, Miss Grace Milliken, Miss Maria Libbey, Miss Annie Libbey, Miss Daisy Goodman, Miss Nelies Staples, Miss Piorence Taylor, Miss Grace Milliken, Misses H. B. James, Albert Hough, W. B. McCardy, C. Woodcock, C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT GATE AT CLARK STREET BRIDGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Cascago, Nov. 21.—Now, that gate worked well Cancaco, Nov. 21.—Now, that gate worked well yesterday while so many high-toned officials from the Cream City were present. Then evening came, a small-sized man walked into the river, was shall edout, and sent home; said he saw the gate, and thought he was going into that beautiful home for departed friends.—Graceland. He found water instead of beautiful fanceland. Lucky for him a tag-boat saved him from going to Graceland to reside. To-day Clark street bridge opens and shuts the same as ever, but that gate of protection does not work to a perfection. Many of our citizens say it's a bumoug, and the taxpayers of Chicago have enough taxes to pay without paying for a gate that is truly a humbug. The best that his Honor the Mayor can do is to tell the bridge-tender to use it for kindling-wood. Respectfully.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows to-day elected the fol-Lodge of Odd-Fellows to-day elected the fol-lowing officers: Grand Master, Enrich Cox, Delphi; Deputy, D. M. Lafollette, New Albany; Grand Warden, Will Cumback, Greensburg; Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster, Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, T. P. Haughey, Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, T. P. Haughey, Indianapolis; Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, W. R. Myers, Anderson; Leonidas Sexton, Rushville; alternate, Thomas Under-wood, Lafayette.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—Chief-Engineer
Casgrain has certified to Gov. Smith that the
third quarter of the work on the Sturgeon Bay third quarter of the work on the Stirreon bay Canal is completed. The Governor has appointed Capt. John Noder, Chief Engineer of this city, to examine the work, and, if the same is found satisfactory, the third quarter of the land appropriated for building the canal will be turned over to that company. Capt. Noder is now at Sturgeon Bay examining the work.

MONUMENTAL WORK FOR BOSTON.

One of the finest specimens of marble carving ever executed in Chicago is a monument just completed by Mr. John H. Volk for a deceased Boston lady. It is now on exhibition at his office, McCormick Black.

TILE-DRAINAGE.

Convention of Practical Men Now in Session at Indianapolis.

Importance, in Every Sense, of the Industry which They Represent.

The Questions Discussed Yesterday-Address by the Governor-The State Geologist.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—The tile industry of Indiana and Illinois is fast assuming immense proportions, if it is true, and our own experience goes far to prove the fact, that in Central Illinois and Indiana we have been and always will be subjected to an unusual rainfall in the spring and summer. The failure of crops for

dustry of this magnitude has called together representative men from all parts of the North-

resumed its work this morning in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, which were rowded with the tile-makers. Instead of spend-

ranged, and direct discussion commenced.

First, "Is there a more convenient plan of handling and drying small round tile than in boards and racks?" This question was discussed in a most thorough manner, and brought out a vast amount of useful information on this very important question. A high compliment very important question. A high compliment was paid to the Whitehall Fire-Clay Works of Illinois by the statement that their works, their tile, and their manner of handling was the best in the world. The majority of those who took part in the discussion were unable to propose or offer any better plan for drying than upon boards and racks, yet the fact came out that small tile can be profitably and safely dried by

putting them on the ground.
"Is a smooth tile better than a rough one, other things being equal?" It was decided that reasonably smooth tile was the best. "Is a porous tile better than a non-porous?"

MR. JAMES WATKINS, OF MICHIGAN, "tells me that a porous tile is what we need. They stand the frost better. I made millions in

They stand the frost better. I made millions in the old country, and we always used the porous."

"Is an open or a crown kiln the best?" A great deal depends upon the bottom of the kiln and the kind of arches. With a crown kiln you are able to control the heat better. Mr. Kemp, who has traveled all over the United States and the Canadas, indorsed the opinion that crown kilns are the best when they are of sufficient size to meet the wants of trade.

At this stage of the Convention

GOV. WILLIAMS, OF INDIANA, was introduced. The Governor made a few remarks. He had some experience in draining wet lands. He was prepared to say that it would pay to set every idle man in the State to work digring ditches, and keep them at work for the next five years. We need large open ditches. He wished be had done more draining on his farm. He was pleased to see this industry growing so rapidly. The Governor's remarks were more in search of knowledge than for the purpose of enlightening the Convention with his own experience, which we judged had been rather limited, and, when he spoke of wooden drains, we rather thought he paid a poor compliment to the intelligence of his audience.

"Which is the best—an up-draft or a down.

gensmith, with the down-draft, saved six cords of wood on each burning.

PROF. COX. STATE GEOLOGIST, also addressed the Convention. He was greatly gratified with the deep interest the people of Indiana were giving to the question of tile drainage. He remembered the time when there was not a single tile manufactory in Indians, and that now it had grown to one of the largest industries of the State. He explained to the comprehension of his hearers the chemical changes which take place in burning clay, and why it changes color. In answer to the question, "How long will tile last?" he said, "Forever. The point is not half as much with the tile as how we put it down."

"What is the cheapest power, horses or steam!" One manufacturer had used blind-horses. They were pretty cheap power, but he preferred steam. The burden of facts were, if you wished to burn only from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a season, blind horses were the best, but, for any greater amount, steam was the cheapest. This question was deemed of such importance that it was not disposed of, and further discussion was postponed until the next meeting.

The President of the Tile Convention then read

THE DRAFT OF AN ACT

The President of the Tile Convention then read

THE DRAPT OF AN ACT
to enable owners of wet land to drain and reclaim them, when the same cannot be done without orescribing the powers and duties of County Boards and other officers in the premises, and to provide for the repair of such drain. This report is full of just such machinery as we need to enable us to carry out the Drainage law, as passed in Itlinois.

The Committee who were appointed to report on the trial of tile-ditching machines at the meeting of the State Fair reported that there were four large machines entered for competition. It was the opinion of the Committee that neither of the machines, as exhibited were practical, and, therefore, do not fusfill the requirement of the resolution. They therefore recommend that no premium be awarded. The Convention adjourned until Friday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARMEN. Carmen.... Michaela.... Don Jose.... A very large audience witnessed the second erformance of "Carmen" last evening. Upon

a second hearing one is out of the glitter of the a second nearing one is out of the gitter of the picturesque mise en scene, can drop the story, and get some general idea of the music. At the very outset it is apparent that the instrumentation is superior to the vocal score. It is strong, cholarly, original, and abounds in ingenious effects and odd applications. It is full of quaint ideas and characteristic work from beginning to end. In the first act there is but one taking end. In the first act there is but one taking vocal number, and that is borrowed. In the second act the music allotted to Carmen, Don. Jose, and the Chorus is effective, but its effectiveness is gathered mainly from the exquisite accompaniment. The Toreador's song is the happiest number in the act,—in fact, the best number in the whole work, and one which will live, even if the rost of the correct is forwarden. In the third

number in the act,—in fact, the best number in the whole work, and one which will live, even if the rest of the opera is forgotten. In the third act the interest begins to drop. The terzetto of Card-Players and Michaela's beautiful aria save it; while in the fourth act the interest is almost purely dramatic. The vocal score is a patchwork in bright Spanish and Gypsy colors wrought into web very neatly, but in the strong, healthy undercurrent of the orchestration lies the principal charm of the opera. It is a work that appeals to the musician by the ingenious skill of its workmanship rather than by real dramatic force. The scenery, costumes, ballet, picturesque situations, and the easy, intelligent manner in which the movement of the opera tells its story, will commend it to the general public.

Much has been said about the Wagnerism of Bizet in this work, and much that is very absurd. Bizet was at one time an ardent disciple of Wagner, to such an extent even that he combated the entire existing lyric forms, and especially the Opera Comique, but this was years before he wrote "Carmen." Continuous failures of his Wagnerian efforts and the rejection of opera after opera by the Parisian public, which hates Wagner's music as heartly as it hates Wagner himself, brought him back to the

chodox forms. We was after this chance the Carmen" was written. But the workmanding it the opera tisself is the best test. There is not trace of wagner in the weal score. One can hard he hears Offenbach, Goupod, Auber, it Spanish chansons, anatches of the Hungari music as Liest has developed it in he Rhapsodies, and even Meyerbeen, but cone who can hear anything of Wagner on stage in "Carmen" has at least a very living institution. In the instrumentation, breadth, freedom, and dramatic color at the suggest him, but even then faintly, tree the introduction of a single lei-motive gives the clew to "Carmen" and open closes the work, and is heard preludic approach whenever she appears. In the closes the work, and is heard preluding her approach whenever she appears. In the use of this motive, Bixet got as near to Warner as Verdu did in "Aida." Both composers appear with their one leli-motis, like a hen with one chicken. Where would they have been if, like the giant of the "Meistersanger von Numberg." they had had half a dozen of these motives to keep clear and turn over in various forms and to interweave at the finale in a gorgeous web of harmony?

The master-stroke of talent in the vocal score of the opera is the restraint which is exercised upon the music allotted to Carmen and Don Jon. The music of Carmen is seusuous, light, fistelnessing, bestless like the extense.

proportions, if it is true, and our own experience goes far to prove the fact, that in Central Illinois and Indiana we have been and always will be subjected to an unusual rainfall in the spring and summer. The failure of crops for years has brought this question of drainage so prominently before our people that we are forced to do something, or all our labors of years will have been lost. The only thing we can do is to bring the brain and muscle to bear in the shape of a comprehensive system of tile-drainage. It is estimated that, in the State of Indiana, there are more than 500 tile-factories. They work six months in the year and turn out 20,000 pieces to a kiln, and twelve kilns in a sesson. In some counties there are as high as twenty factories. Is it any wonder that an industry of this magnitude has called together

these quaint and rivery incomes in a original setting.

As to the performance of this work last evening little need be said, as it presented little or no difference from the first, except, perhaps, that it went more smoothly in its general more ment. As we have once before said, Miss Kellogg lacks the dash and abandon that are requisite for the picture of the wild, fittle, and utterly irresponsible Carmen. This is specially noticeable in the Cabaret scene, which has all the freedom and nearly all the license of opera In the remainder of the performandable feature is Pantaleoni's of the Toreador music, partial notable feature is Pantaleoni's glorious singing of the Toreador music, particularly of the sirring, descriptive aria, "Toreador Atlento." In the Marian and the part in place of Mr. Adams, who has goes to Boston to sing in the Verdi "Requiem" on Sunday next. The new tenor is a rather materiot-fact actor, and has a voice of considerable power and fair quality, with a knack of shring some things very well. Although he fell far short of Mr. Adams' strong personates, he filled it very acceptably. This evening "Two-lita" will be given. It will be Miss Cay's night.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK. On the fifth page we copy a letter of the di-ficers of this Company to its policynoiders in regard to their recent reduction of rates. A perusal of this letter cannot fail to in every one, whether they be a policy Company or not, exhibiting, as it does successful without parallel in the life-insurance, or, in fact, of any oth financial institution in the world.

Indigestion, dysocosia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tone, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, free energating, and life-suntaining properties. result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease; partacularly if Austing from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazird & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by time-

HERSEY-MERRILL-In this city, at 303 Lakalle or, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. David Swing, Edward I. Rersey, of Stillwater, Minn., and Miss Mary Lauss Merrill, daughter of Benjamin Merrill, Eq. IRWIN-SHOURDS-On the evening of Nov. 21, a the residence of d. W. Kimball. Eac., 41 Fambel. Walker Irwin and Amy A. Shourds, both of this city. HOPPEN-EDWARDS—At New Haven, Conn., Roy. 7, 1878, by the Rev. Mr. Kelsey. George R. Royen, of Birmingham, and Frances E. Edwards, daughter of A. WEAVER-PHATT-Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's brother, Norwood Park, by the Rev. Ms. Gu-lick, Adam Weaver and Phebe B. Pratt.

DEATHS. McMAHON-Of membranous croup, Nov. 20, 38 5 o'clock a. m., Willie T. H. McMahon, granden of Cyrus and Harriet Randall, age 6 years 2 months as 21 days.
Funeral at residence, 644 West Lake-st, at 70 a Friday, Nov. 22.

27 Skaneateles (N. Y.) papers please copy.
WARD-Wednesday, Nov. 20, Mary Stetson, must daughter of H. F. and Corpelia Stetson Ward.
Funeral Friday, Nov. 22, at 1 p. m., from residence, 4 Park row. FOLDING MA daugner of the Friday, Nov. 22, at 1 p. m., from reaching Funeral Friday, Nov. 22, at 1 p. m., from reaching Funeral Friday, Boston, and Waltham (Van.) papers please copy.

BEREN-Ou Nov. 20, at 7:30 p. m., at Forty-first near Cottage Grove-av., Lizzle, daughter of Fally and Catherine Breen, aged is years of months.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary at 10:30 Friday, Nov.

Puneral by carriages to Calvary at 10:30 Friday, Nov. 22.

LOCK WOOD—The funeral of Joseph E. Lockwood will take place this (Friday) morning at 10 o's lock at the Gardner Bouse. The remains will be temporally deposited at Graceland.

LIVINGSTON—The funeral of Miss Annie Livingsta will take place at the Eighth Pressyterian Goork. corner Washington and Robey-sta., Friday, Nov. 23. at 11 o'clock a.m.

VAN OSDEL—Thursday, Nov. 21, infant sen of J. & ann Kate Van Osdei.

Funeral to-day, Nov. 22, from residence, as Was Jackson-st.

ASHTON—On Nov. 20, at 54 Thirty-fifth-st., IBA. N. wife of George Ashton. aged 26 years 3 months. Funeral from residence to Oakwoods, Friday, Nov. 22, at 20 clock p. m.

TRICK—Fannie A. Trick, at Zumbrots, Minn. Testing, Nov. 22, at 10 a. m.

KOTZ—Nov. 21, at 9 a. m., after a short libes. Nov. 22, at 10 a. m. KOTZ—Nov. 21, at 9 a. m., after a short fillow. Christian Kotz. Funeral notice to-morrow.

THE NOUNDAY PRAYER-MEETING AT THE Young Men's Christian Association Rooms to lay will be led by the Rev. A. Youker. AUCTION SALES.

Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta. 178 and 175 Randolph-st. POSITIVE AUCTION SALE CHARLES WETZLER'S ENTIRE STOCK

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